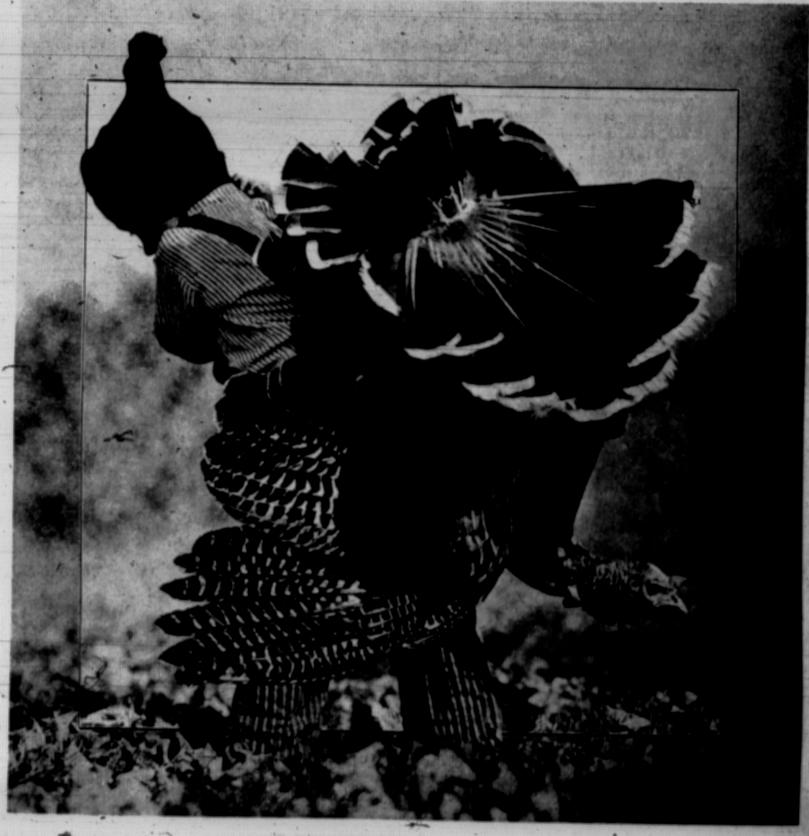
THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 3, 1917

\$150 per Year



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118 HALLAM BUILDING

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Distiller your edock and there stay where you yet them. The
finance that serves you'ver all time. Can't Frust, sag or house
form. Blancie nor wearher! Such prints encurery fined work the
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There is as much difference in tubes as there is in tires. True, a tube is only to hold air. The casing bears the pressure and wear. But the work of the casing depends on the work of the tube. Too little air pressure quickly ruins tires. And slow leaks in poor tubes cause inconspicuous and doubly dangerous under-inflation.

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Broken Machinery and Worn-out Parts can be made as good as New by the Osy-Acetylene Welding Process. It imparts a strength to the machine greater than

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF THE PROCESS

If anything is broken or worn out on your threshing machine or traction engine have it welded by the Cay-Acatylans Process at once.

see him now about your broken castings. Any farmer can save considerable modes when welding is done by our process. If your repair man has not a welding plant, furnish us with his name and we will supply him with full

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October 3, 1917

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

Second weeks' notice is given so that sub-scribers will have time to send in their re-newals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be sup-plied.

When requesting a change of address sub-scribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

association, the Sas-tatchewan Grain frowers' Association nd the United



GEORGE P. CHIPMAN, Edit e Editors: E. A. Weir a Home Editor: Mary P.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING



318 Apples

OW is the time to put several boxes of apples away for the winter. These "Big apples are as good keepers as any apples grown. They come to you in boxes (640 boxes to the car) each apple hand picked, hand selected, wrapped separately and in perfect They are grown in the famous Yakima Valley, Washington.

Certain varieties of these apples taste better in certain months. Use the right apple at the right time. We advise: December, Jonathan, Delicious. January, Spitzenburgs; Stayman, Winesap. February and later, Winesap, Yellow Newtown.

Be Sure to Order Enough Apples

The average family can easily use 10 to 15 boxes. Dor't forget that Christmas time is also apple time. These apples are sold by the carload only—the only way to keep the price down to the minimum. Club tegether and order a car, or the Secretary of your Local will be glad to arrange with us for a car of these "Big Y" apples to be shipped to your point. See him at once,

If you are near a U.G.G. Elevator-See the Agent

All our Agents have instructions and prices and can arrange for a carload or more. We can give you good service on every order, but the earlier we get your order, the better it will be for both of us.

PRICES

are as low or lower this year, than ever before. We are quoting delivered prices.

Use The Coupon

Write us direct if you care to. We shall give you all the information quickly.



cars of "Big Y" apples. Give us delivered

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ENTS

UR Commission Department—

Is specially equipped to handle Farmers' Grain.

Our first interest is the Farmer's. His success is our success. Our business is conducted for the benefit of the Farmer. We are the Farmers' Company. Each car billed to us is traced from date of shipment to arrival at terminal.

Liberal Advances are Made on Car Lots Shipped to Us.

We serve thousands of Farmers, WHY NOT YOU? It will be to your advantage to

-BILL YOUR CARS-

ADVISE

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Webnesbay, October 3, 1917

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving Day will be observed throughout Canada on October 8. Both relatively and positively there is much to be thankful for. The country has been spared from the ravages of contending armies. The sacrifices both in men and money have been great, but still comparatively less than those that the belligerent countries of Europe have been called upon to make. The flood of Prussian militarism continues to be pressed back, and the forces opposed to it have since the last day of national thanksgiving been greatly augmented. The year has witnessed the entry of the United States into the war, and the resources in men and industrial forces of 100,000,000 of people added to those of the Allies. The submarine peril which threatened to isolate Britain, shough still causing heavy weekly losses, appears to be losing force. Although the task of defeating the Aun is proving great beyond the fears of the most pessimistic, the war resources of the world are proving equal to the task. At no thanks-giving time since the outbreak of hostilities has the faith of the democratic nations in their ability to curb the war aims of the Teutons been so firmly fixed as now. Those who would hold that Canada has no cause for thankfulness have only to compare what is with what might have been, to see that there is still reason why a day of national thanksgiving should be

reverently and earnestly celebrated.

Those who believed at the beginning of the war that the testing of nations would result in a religious revival, have in a large measure been disappointed. Christian nations have shown that they still trust to heavy battalions rather than to the God of battles for victory. The war has not undermined the materialism of the age. Sir David Beattie, one of the great commanders which the war has discovered, has openly and repeatedly expressed the belief that the Empire cannot hope for victory and peace until it comes to its knees. Thanksgiving is a day for supplication as well as for thanksgiving. The prayer of Canada on this Thanksgiving Day should be for greater re-liance on the spiritual and moral forces of the

THE FUSION MOVEMENT

The sentimental wave of feeling in favor of win-the-war" candidates for the House of Commons seems to be sweeping a lot of sober minded people off their feet. Undoubtedly there are a lot of honest and well intentioned people who believe that "win-the-war" candidates supported by both the old political parties are desirable in Western Canada. At the same time the movement is being fostered by a considerable element of those who have selfish ends to serve. As we pointed out last week, a fusion candidate, or a candidate elected on a "win-the-war" platform only, can hardly serve the best interests of the people of Western Canada. The idea of sending representatives to the House of Commons pledged only to win the war is dangerous to the democratic development of the country. candidates are expected to be win-the-war acceptable to both the Liberal and Conservative parties, as well as the independent thinkers in the electorate. This means that such candidates will be mere figure-heads in the House of Commons. They are not to present any views on questions outside of those immediately affecting the war. To send men down to Ottawa as members of the House of Commons on a "win-the-war" platform alone, is neither fair to such candidates nor to the people who elect them. This country does not want any more rubber stamp members in the House of Commons: There are too many there already

What we need from Western ,Canada are red blooded men or women as candidates, who know the West, and have its interests at heart. want candidates who have ideas and opinions and policies on a great many questions aside from those actually connected with winning the war. The Western spirit is in favor of the prosecution of the war, and is quite as patriotic as the best that Toronto can produce. All the Eastern members in the House of Commons are not by any means devoting all their energies to winning the war. They are taking care that all the special privileges that are enjoyed by the big interests are maintained and strengthened. If at the next election the West sends down a lot of milk and water members who have no poncy except "win-the-war," there will be a great deal of legislation put through that will be detrimental to the best interests of Western Canada. There is no doubt that sentimental appeal to loyalty and patriotism will encourage a lot of people in fayor of the Idea of "win-the-war" fusionist candidates. But if the organized farmers and people of the West generally are wise, they will select their best men and nominate them and elect them on an inde-pendent platform, without any obligations to either the Grit or Tory party.

Let us have a number of candidates elected on the farmers' platform who will really represent Western opinion in the House of Commons. Such men can join hands with the government in the prosecution of the war in every possible way, but at the same time they can see that the West gets a square deal in other legislation that will come before parliament. What the West needs in the next parliament is 35 or 40 strong independent Western members. It is not necessary that they go down to Ottawa with an immediate demand for the complete fulfillment of the farmers' platform while the war is in progress. But it should be remembered that the will be elected for five years, while the war will be elected for five years, while the war may be over in a year or two at the most. Then will come the big problems where we will need our very best men. Let us select them now and have them ready in the House of Commons backed up by a powerful Western public opinion, so that when the war is over they can prevent any further betrayal of the best interests of this country.

WESTERN CANADA WINS

At the International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Illinois, last week the nam of Western Canada was again blazoned in bold relief before the world. In open competition the men of these prairies showed that they could grow the best wheat, the best oats, the best rye and the best potatoes in the world, and that they are incomparably superior in their production of small grains and vegetables. their production of small grains and vegetables. There was no accident about it. It was the result of years of planning, of arduous labor, of infinite capacity for taking pains, and in many cases of the most scientific application of patiently accumulated knowledge. Never before have so many prizes come to Canada, never before have they been divided among such a large number of men and never before were they won on such a wide variety of pro-ducts. These winnings demonstrate conclusive-ly the favorableness of our climate, the quality of our soil and the versatile genius of our agri-culturists. Every Canadian who participated in this show deserves the heartiest congratulans from his fellow citizens of Canada little squad that cleaned up at Peoria did more to advertise to the world and especially to our

southern neighbors, that our prairies are a good place to grow the finest things that soil can produce than has ever been accomplished before

Again the sweepstakes for the best half bushel of wheat came to Canada, this time to Manitoba. Samuel Larcombe of Birtle showed a half bushel of Marquis that was as near perfection as it is possible to imagine. This is not the first winning Mr. Larcombe has done though it is his first appearance at the This is not the first winning Mr. Larcombe has done, though it is his first appearance at the International. This makes the fifth time the championship for the best hard spring wheat has been won by a Western Canadian. In 1912, Henry Holmes of Raymond, Alberta, pocketed the prize with Marquis. At the 1914, 1915 and 1916 expositions, Seager Wheeler brought home the purple to Saskatchewan, the latter year with Kitchener wheat, and now Samuel Larcombe has put Manitoba on a par with her sisters. But Mr. Larcombe did more, he won third for the best collection of products under an enormous handicap and it was done largely on quality. One of the most phenomenal things of all was the sweepstakes for potatoes captured by Seager Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler also won first on two varieties of potatoes and the largest number varieties of potatoes and the largest number of prizes of any individual at the fair. That the world's best potatoes should also be produced in Northern Saskatchewan is a wonderful tribute to that province. These and

the world's best potatoes should also be produced in Northern Saskatchewan is a wonderful tribute to that province. These and his many other winnings established Seager Wheeler to be one of the world's greatest geniuses on seed selection and cultural methods. It makes Rosthern a Mecca for scientists.

To M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, we owe the credit of making Manitoba the producer of the sweepstakes oats and to John Strachan, Beulah, the credit for producing the sweepstakes rye. Both are championships of paramount importance, as also were the remarkable winnings of H. C. Whellams of East Kildonan on vegetables. Mr. Whellams is one of the most extensive market gardeners around Winnipeg. There are many other names that should have special mention. Among these are A. Cooper, Trechank, Manitoba, and W. J. Carrothers, Methven) Manitoba who stood next to Mr. Larcombe on wheat; J. A. Pields, Regina, Saskatchewan, for best dry farm wheat, and E. Guest, Indian-Head for his vegetables. Exhibitors from Manitoba secured in all three sweepstakes, eleven firsts, six seconds and six thirds. Saskatchewan men won two sweepstakes, fourteen firsts, ten seconds and nine thirds. These unprecedented winnings combined with splendid provincial and other exhibits such as that of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will bring this great exposition nearer home to us than ever before, and should encourage stronger competition next year from Western Canada than we have ever yet seen.

BRITISH ELECTORAL REFORM

Britain is on the verge of gre-form. The Representation of Britain is on the verge of great elect reform. The Representation of the Pe Bill has recently been disposed of by the He of Commons and has now gone to the He of Lords. It is the most sweeping elect reform Great Britain has seen since the Ref Bill of 1832, and it will go far toward plain the hands of the people an instrument which they can effect great changes.

It provides that:

Men of 21 years and over are to have a on the basis of six months residence or occupa of business premises.

An elector may have two votes and no moone for residence in a constituency, and one business premises.

October 3, 1917

vote at the municipal elections, or who is the wife of a man entitled to vote at such elections, is to be entitled to vote in the national elections for members of parliament. All elections for parliament are to be held on the same day, and there is to be a half-yearly revision of the national voting but voting

Plural voting, by which landlords voted wherever they owned property, has been thus largely done away with. The basis is not yet absolutely equal, but it is infinitely better than a system by which an inheritor of wealthy estates voted as many times as he had parcels of land scattered about in various electoral divisions, while some tenant who may have had a vastly greater amount of national sense and public spirit only voted once. Plural voting was a curse. Representation by this Bill is also made uniform, and the present great inequality of representation in England, Scotland and Ireland will be done away with The Bill unfortunately does not recognize the fairest method of all of choosing representby proportional representation. Proportional representation had nevertheless many earnest supporters and it must only be a matter of time until that also comes, but it was almost too great a step to be expected at this time. Woman suffrage is the greatest and most spectacular of all the proposed changes. It is a big dose for the House of Lords. The work of the women during the last three years has done much to force this great and essential change. The absurdity of an exclusive male electorate dealing satisfactorily with the great new industrial prob-lems now so largely women's problems was very apparent. A nation expecting the cooperation of all, its citizens should be prepared to grant them equal privileges. The change of front in the House of Commons on this was evident from the vote which stood 385 for and only 55 against.

It was announced in the House of Commons st week by R B Bennett, M.P., that the National Service Committee had been disbanded. A whole lot of people in Canada

have been wondering why it was not disbanded It would require a high-power microbefore. scope to discover any great degree of national service which this committee has performed for the people of Canada,

DISTRACTED RUSSIA

Confusion reigns supreme in Russia. The business of shaking itself, free from the chains of autocracy and establishing its institutions on a democratic basis would even in peace times have been a stupendous undertaking In war times, it is proving to be a well night impossible task. The provisional government. headed by Kerensky, had its hands full in holding off the Teutons and in readjusting the internal affairs of the great Russian empire. To this task has been added the stamping out of a revolution led by General Kornfoff, the commander-in-chief of the army. The new rebellion appears to have been quelled, prob-ably due to the fact that just now it is impossible for any one leader to control a large element of the Russian people. The future is full of uncertainty. Nothing but her great extent is preventing the country from be-coming an easy prey to the Teuton forces. Whether this factor will be sufficient to ward off disaster remains to be seen, but at present there seems to be few optimists regarding Russian affairs The Russian revolution was a great step forward in the democratization of the work. If the provisional government can develop strength enough to carry on the work of establishing a democratic government, the result will be gratifying. Russia's effective-ness as a factor in winning the present war, however, is depreciating daily.

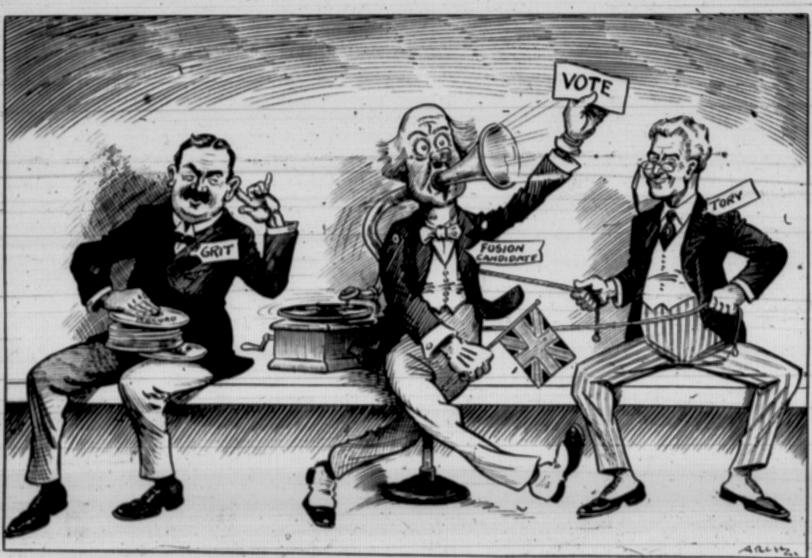
The scheme of co-operation decided on by the Railways, Dominion Government Elev-ators and Dominion Department of Agriculture to facilitate the supplying of cheap feed to Canadian livestock and poultry feeders from the screenings at the Terminal Élevators is commendable. This is a year when much is commendable.

livestock and poultry is likely to be sacrificed on account of abnormal grain prices and the desirability of conserving all our grain resources. Screenings will supply a large quantity of much needed food. To have closed the market in the United States, which at present is our only market for screenings, as the embargo temporarily did, would be unthinkable and would have meant disaster. It is now up to livestock men and associations of poultry feeders to get together and make use of this cheap food. The Federal Department of Agriculture could not do better than acquaint farmers with the food value of screenings and the hest method of securing them by an immediate and well handled scheme of publicity

Some farmers are not clear on the new wheat prices and think they are maximum The prices recently published on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern are not maximum prices nor minimum prices. They are fixed prices. A bushel of No. 1 Northern is worth \$2.21 delivered at Fort William now. It will be the same value a month from today and six months from today, in fact for all the 1917 wheat crop these prices will hold good. farmer can get no more and no less by holding his wheat. As soon as you have done all the preparations for next year possible this fall, you might as well sell your wheat.

The Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan gives farmers with surplus money an oppor-tunity to invest it where it will assist their brother farmers in producing a bigger crop in 1918. - It also returns a fair rate of interest. If later the money is required, the government will return it on three months' notice. A dollar in the Loan is worth two in the Savings

Finance Minister White is offering a reward for the best name submitted for Canada's next domestic war loan.



THE NATURAL EVOLUTION OF THE FUSION CANDIDATE MOVEMENT

In v serious Guide upon th coal fie of the which for the figures and the the preperiod doubted June la of 1916 a millie since Since tion th that for tended into W ports, a of 1917 1916, th that ti noticeal by the of the Canada

October

Most only ex a large output katches katches mines i more th lion to has no is entire other i from the 1916 We upward coal. Durin operation

> provinc velopme 1916 w district. east of katoon heller of view output reports has bee stricted mfficie

Warming the Prairies

Coal Situation in Western Canada---Production Curtailed by Strike---Prices Higher

In view of the alagm which has been created in Western Canada by the report of a threatened serious coal shortage during the coming winter, Guide readers will welcome a few actual facts upon the coal situation so far as it affects Western Canada. No doubt the recent strike in the Alberta coal fields, lasting for a period of three months, during the months of April, May and Jane, which are normally the heaviest coal producing months. during the months of April, May and June, which are normally the heaviest coal producing months of the year, is chiefly responsible for the scare which has been created in regard to the supply for the coming winter. A review of the actual figures for the production of coal in Western Canada and the imports of coal into Western Canada for the present year compared with the corresponding period of last year reveals the fact that there undoubtedly was a shortage existing at the end of June last, which compared with the first six months of 1916, amounted to approximately a quarter of a million tons.

of 1916; amounted to approximately a quarter of a million tons.

Since the Alberta mines have resumed full operation the rate of production, being greater than that for the corresponding period of last year, has tended to diminish the shortage. While imports into Western Canada, particularly through lake ports, also show a reduction for the first six months of 1917 as compared with the first six months of 1916, there has been a speeding up of imports since that time. This increase in imports became so noticeable a few weeks ago that action was taken by the United States fuel controller in the interest of the Western States, as it was felt that Western Canada was receiving more than its share of coal arriving at lake ports.

Alberta's Rich Coal Fields

Alberta's Rich Coal Fields

ed in Western Canada

Most of the coal consumed in Western Canada is produced in Alberta. Alberta is the second largest coal producing province in Canada, being only exceeded by Nova Scotia. Practically all the coal produced in Alberta is consumed in Western Canada, a large proportion of Alberta's output being shipped to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Saskatchewan has a few coal mines which produce slightly more than a quarter of a million tons per year. Manitoba has no coal mines at all and is entirely dependent upon the other provinces and imports from the United States. In 1916 Western Canada consumed upwards of 7,000,000 tons of coal.

upwards of 7,000,000 tons of coal.

During 1916 Alberta had in operation 279 coal mines. The mines are situated all over the province. The principal development work done during 1916 was in the Drumheller district, lying about 100 miles east of Calgary, on the Sashatoon Calgary line. Drumheller is becoming quite an important coal field, and its proximity to the big distributing centre of Sashatoon makes it very important from the point of view of Saskatchewan farmers. In the past the output of coal from this mine has, according to reports reaching The Guide when the coal situation has been at its worst in recent winters, been restricted owing to the shortage of cars available when the demand for coal was at its height. In the interest of the farmers on the prairies it is to be hoped that the government will see to it that sufficient cars are provided this winter to take out the coal from the mines in the Drumheller field.

Since the opening up of the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. west of Edmonton there has been very rapid development of very large bituminous mines in the Rocky Mousthins in this territory. So far the enormous coal deposits in this region have only been scratched. If the writer's memory serves

By H. Higginbotham



A Mine in the Drumbeller Coal Field. A Large Amount of Development is taking place hore.

him correctly a geological survey made by Dominion engineers some years ago estimated the amount of coal underlying what is known as the Edmonton field, that is comprising the territory adjacent to Edmonton, and west to the Rocky Mountains, at sixty billion tons.

Large coal deposits seem to extend much further north than those which have algeady been opened up. Several small mines have recently been opened in the Peace River district and although these mines are operated on a small scale at present, it is probable that the increased settlement that is taking place—in the district north of Edmonton, these mines should be fairly large producers in the near future. near future.

near future.

In compiling this article the writer has had the advantage of an interview with John T. Stirling, chief inspector of mines for Alberta. Mr. Stirling is a very wide awake and practical Scotsman, with a thorough knowledge of mines and mining and a very intimate acquaintance with the coal situa-

It will be noticed that the following provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, P.E.I., Newfoundland have no coal mines. The smallest province—Nova Scotia, with an area of only 21,000 square miles—has the largest coal output.

Canada's coal production is disposed of, according to Dominion government returns for 1916, as follows:

Consumed in	Canada				Tons 10,701,530
Exported to	the Uni	ited State	DS	* **	1,451,075
Other export	8				284,513
Used in mal					

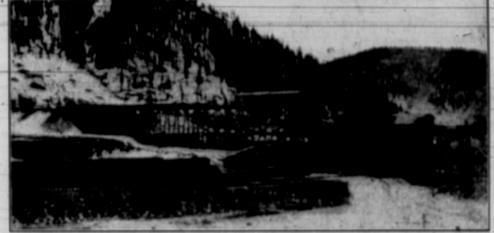
of collieries, including that used by miners.

2,046,277
Railway companies are the largest single class of coal users, taking practically two-thirds of the total amount of coal consumed in the country. In 1916 railway companies used 8,677,354 tons as compared with 6,677,536 tons used by them in 1915, indicating the rapid development of Canadian railway lines and the big increase in railway traffic. Most of the coal used by railway companies on the prairies was formerly imported from the United States. At the present time the bituminous fields in Alberta largely supply this demand—some of the larger mines being owned and others their total output contracted for by the railway companies.

Alberta Could Increase Output

The mines in Alberta already developed and working, if they were all working full time, could says chief inspector Stirling, produce 14,000,000 tons per year. In 1916 they produced approximately 4,500,000 tons.

4,300,000 tons.
In 1901 the coal output of Alberta and Sakatchewan (north-west territories) was 346,649 to which increased to 782,931 in 1904. The following year Alberta's production alone was 811,228, sin which the production for a berta has been as follows:



			N. S.	Tons
1906				1,385,000
1907				1,834,745
1908				1,845,000
1909		**		2,174,329
1910			**	3,036,757
1911-				1,694,564
1912		**		3,446,349
1913				4,306,346
1914				3,821,739
1915	**	**		3,434,891
1916				4,648,604
The am	oun	t of	coa	l of differ
ent clas	MOR	and	eo	al product
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A 1	A 91		MARKET AND PROPERTY.

72,801
35,259
10,544
959,70
41,950

bove figures	with	those	for 1906:	to compa
Lignite				
Bituminous			** ** **	546,623
anthracite .			in	235,597
Anthracite .		,	** ** **	69,844

1,454,844

Saskatchewan a Large B The following table indicates how t of coal, briquettes and coke produce

	1916 were disposed of:
	BOLD FOR CONSUMPTION IN
÷	Alberta Columbia chown ting Blaces Sains
	Lignite
	Total 2,886,070, 86,419, 1,007,740, 07 545, 48,660, 4,159,566
	Briquettes 80,535 9,160 12,891 1,866 107,950
	Continued on Page 26

tion in Western Canada. Most of the statistics, the given in the article were taken from Mr. Stirling's annual report to the Alberta government for the year 1916, or were supplied by Mr. Stirling to the writer recently. Production by Provinces The following was the production of coal, in Canada by provinces in 1916:

Tons Nova Scotia

6,912,140 4,559,054 2,584.061 Alberta, British Columbia. Heitish Couran Naskatchewan New Hrunswick Yukon 3,300



Climbing the Dairy Ladder

The Methods that have Spelled Prosperity for John A. Davis, Clover Bar, Alta.

When nature designed the Clover Bar district she had mixed farming in, mind. The soil is a deep loam rich in humus and adapted for growing green feed to perfection. The rainfall is sufficient to enable the soil to produce each year in abundance. The long sunny days of summer offset the disadvantage of the northern latitude. Goodl water is obtainable at reasonably depths. A strong growth of trees provide summer shadwand break the force of the winds of winter. And so the district lay, for-cellitless centuries, awaiting the advent of the settler.

When settlement spread to the district, its natural advantages attracted the attention of a class of farmers whose natural bent was for the production of livestock rather than for straight grain growing. Energefically and intelligently they set to work to develop its agricultural resources. It required a lot of hard, patient work for the land was partly covered with a strong growth of trees and scrub. This however, was taken as an indication that the rainfall was sufficient to produce an abundance of pasture, fodder and grain required for stock raising. The land was cleared, buildings erected, herds developed. There was none of the spectacular development that sometimes characterizes a purely grain growing district, in which a lucky combination of big yields and good prices will establish its agriculture in a year or two. But there was also none of the uncertainty that characterizes such districts. A steady growing income was assured. Now the district is what nature intended it to be a prosperous neighborhood settled with substantial families, with comfortable homes, capacious barns, splendid herds and dependable incomes derived principally from livestock and dairy products supplemented by considerable sales of wheat and oats.

A Dairyman, Born and Raised

A Dairyman, flora and Rais-

Among the men who first saw the possibilities of the district was John A. Davis. When in Edmonton recently I consulted men prominent in dairy circles with the object of getting in touch with a progressive dairy farmer. I did not want to see a "joy" farmer, one, who uses his farm as a place to spend money instead of making it, but rather a representative man who had worked his way up the dairy ladder and made his cows pay his way as he climbed. The advice received was that although there were many such men around the city, there were none who filled the hill better than Mr. Davis. A tour of the Clover Bar district in company with D. W. Warner, past president of the U.F.A. and a pionser of the district in company with to the farm of this prosperous dairy man.

of the U.F.A. and a pioneer of the district included accordingly a visit to the form of this prosperous dairyman.

"What part of Ireland do you hale from, Mr. Davis". I asked, for the warmth and accept of his greeting left no doubts as to his nationality. "From the south he replied. "It was there I learned the dairy business for I was raised on a dairy farm. In Ireland we kept the dairy shorthorns and made butter which we packed and sold. I have been in the dairy farming business all my life with the exception of one year in an office in the old country."

Settling in the West has cured many men of dairying. Not so Mr. Davis. When he settled in the Clover Bar district 23 years ago, it was with his agricultural faith still centred in the dairy cow. From that faith he has never wavered. A start was therefore made in dairy production. It was on a modest scale however, for like the majority of settlers who have finde good, his capital consisted principally of a determination to succeed. His herd consisted at first of three coas and he was on a rested farm. Five years later he moved on to his present farm which now comprises 400 acres, about 200 acres of which are under crop. In the meantime the herd has been built up until now he has come giving over 12,000 pounds a year, while none of them give less than 5,000 pounds, and he has heifers giving over 12,000 pounds a year, while none of them give less than 5,000 pounds, and he has heifers giving over 12,000 pounds a year, while none of them give less than 5,000 pounds, and he has heifers giving 20 and 25 pounds a day after milking continuously for 14, months.

Herd of High Grade Holsteins
After getting his dairy herd fter milking continuously f f months. feed of High Grade Holstei After getting his daire.

ter getting his dairy her lished, Mr. Davis decides tuse into it the blood of on

of the dairy breeds. At first he gave his preference to Ayrshires. This was before the Ayrshire men had done so much to remove the objectionable short teats from their breed. His men used to kick about milking on this account and matters were not helped any by the fact that a dishonest eastern breeder shipped him a consignment of stock that were not up to representations. These considerations decided him in switching over to Holsteins. With another man he had a carload of grade Holsteins shipped in from Ontario, and now, south the exception of two or three cows which show Ayrshire characteristics, his cow look like a herd, and a mighty good one, of pure bred Holsteins. A good Holstein bull is kept, Sir Sutherland Abbekerke Mae being the present herd sire. Mr. Davis has had no difficulty in keeping the milk test up to the requirements for the city trade. Only once has the test gone below 3.7. One year he kept it at 3.8 for three months. The herd is maintained by retaining the calves from the best cows. All the fluil calves are vealed and the heifers with the exception of about ten each year are sold. A considerable part of the income is derived from the sale of stock. Last spring a grade confetched \$140.

The milking is done by hand as yet and this takes part of the tigge of three or four men. The two Davis

fetched \$140.

The milking is done by hand as yet and this takes part of the time of three or four men. The two Davis boys do their share of it. "Have you had any trouble getting the boys to stay on the farm when there was milking to do?" I asked Mr. Davis. "No," he replied. "A couple of years ago I got them a car and now they seem perfectly content to stay with the old farm."

of lobe A Buil. Closer Bar. Alla. has been embedd took the seases by a tere can built from Guile Plan Ray!

He has been investigating the merits of the different milking machines on the market, however, and one of the next investments will be a mechanical milkmaid.

The milk is sold to cue of the city dairies, of which Mr. Davis is a shareholder, for distribution to the city trade. Each morning it is taken into the city—a three hours trip. The price received is \$2.10 per cwt. for milk of average test with a bonus of four cents per cwt. on each point it tests above the average of all the milk received. For milk used for cheese making, the standard of test is 3.7 with a four cent difference paid for each point above or below the standard. A sediment test is received from the dairy company every two weeks. To keep the milk clean the cows udders are washed before milking. Immediately after being drawn the milk is placed in calls and these are lowered into cold water in a tank, which is filled twice a day from the 302-foot well in the barn and from which the water is pumped by means of a gasoline engine. Formerly see was used, but it has been found unnecessary. The nights in the Edmonton dustrict are always cool and no trouble has been experienced in keeping the milk sweet. Twenty minutes after the cans are placed in the water, their contents are cooked down to 50 degrees Fahr. Milk is not paying as well-whis year as it did a year age. It has been

found impossible in Edmonton, and this is the experience in every city, to raise the price of milk in proportion to the increase in the price of other foodstuffs. The cost of production has in consequence not been met by a corresponding increase in the price obtained for the product.

Eighteen years ago when Mr. Davis, moved on to his present larm there was not a fence or building on it. A log house, which is still giving service was built. It cost \$50. At various times it has been repaired and improved. Now however it is being replaced with a structure more in keeping with the home requirements and the means of a prosperous dary farmer. The new kouse is built from Guide Plan No. 16. "I had been looking for the plan of a house that would sait my requirements, said Mr. Davis. "Nothing I saw suited me until that Guide Plan was published. It was just what I was looking for. I have only made a few alterations. We are using brick instead of siding and instead of the porch at the back we have added a kitchen." The house will have every convenience found in the best city, residence. Under the kitchen there is a 99 barrel tank and in the basement is a bathroom for the use of the hired men. Hot and cold water are available and a septic tank takes care of the sewage. A lot air heating plant and an electric lighting system are installed. The cost of building this 'palitial home will be many times the cost of the old one, but the financial position of its owner is quite different from what it was when the old home was built in the pioneering days.

The barn on the Davis farm is a model. Abundance of room, oceans of light, splendid ventilation and thoroughly modren equipment are its features. It is 36 by 80 feet in size and accommodates 38 cows comfortably. The floor is of cement and metal fittings are installed. It has litter and feed carriers and a never failing supply of cold water is always on tap-Fresh air is delivered near the ceiling from shafts that have their intake about three feet from the ground outside. The win

Farming and Feeding Meth

At the basis of a good dairy farming business are good farming and feeding methods. The Davis farm good farming and feeding methods. The Davis farm in o exception to this rule. The methods used and the crops grown are those that best contribute to the production of milk. Oats and wheat are the main crops grown. Barley was formerly produced, but has been dropped f. om the rotation on account of trouble with smut. About 100 acres of oats and 35 acres of wheat are sown annually. Considerable grain is sold and in return large quantities of bran and shorts are purchased. Corn has not been tried, but fair success has been secured in the neighborhood in the growing of this great dairy forder and a cornfield with a silo in which to store the product will soon be a feature of the farm.

Timothy is the great standby of the farm, both

silo in which to store the product will soon be feature of the farm.

Timothy is the great standby of the farm, both or posture and winter feeding. Mr. Davis has tried out several times and has found that his cows do as well or better on timothy pasture than on native grass. Formerly he always fed grain in summer, but since, growing timothy he has discontinued the practice. This year the grain ration was cut off on May 24.

The practice is to seed down to timothy and take a crop of hay. The timothy is then pastured for two or three years. It is then broken up in July and sown to wheat the next year. A crop or two of oats either for grain or green feed is then taken and the land again even to timothy, using about four and a half pounds per acre thrown in front of the drill. The drill is always followed by the packer. Fifty acres of hay is stored each year, the earliest cuttings being reserved for the cattle and the later the earliest cuttings being reserved for the cattle and the later
Continued on Page 22



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1881 1898 1903 By was retion is reckon at the Germa fact, as more home The even r of ba butter Danis port w fined !

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V .-- Bacon and Eggs for the English Breakfast Table --- Miscellaneous Co-operative Societies

There is perhaps no more characteristic institution in the world than the "English breakfast," and everyone knows that the chief necessities for its proper composition are butter, eggs and bacon. Denmark, as we have seen, has appreciated the opportunity thus offered of a close and profitable market for produce suitable to her agricultural system and has resolutely set herself to conquer the English breakfast table. Her chief competitor in this has been Ireland which enjoys the advantages of greater proximity and a better climate and soil, but makes up for these by lack of organization and technical skill. We have already seen how in the case of butter the superior strategy of the Danes has brought them to success, and we shall find that this success is even more marked in the case of bacon and eggs. By the application of the same co-operative principle they have outdistanced all their competitors.

More Bacon for Export than for Home Consumpt

More Bacon for Export than for Home Consumption
Pig-breeding is of course largely influenced by the
condition of the dairying industry, the by-products of
which are of the greatest importance for the purpose.
Thus it is not surprising to find that the position of
Demmark with regard to the production of bacon has
changed in proportion as her dairying output has
increased. Before 1860, when Danish agriculture was
mainly extensive, the number of pigs kept was at a
minimum, but with the revolution of methods which
we have already described, it increased by leaps and
bounds. The following table, given by Brinkmann
in his book ! Die Danische Landwirtschaft," illustrates
the point clearly:

the point clearly.	Total Number of Swine	100 Tons	of Swine to 100 Inhabitants
1861	303,976	80	. 18.9
1881	527,417	138	26.4
1898	1,168,493	306	49.0
1903	1,455,699	381	57.9
B. Committee of the			

1881 1,468,493 306 49 0
1803 1,455,699 381 57.9

By the last named date the number of pigs was sufficient to produce 50 per cent. more bacon than was required for consumption at the same rate as that of Germany. As a matter of fact, as with batter, the Danes are content with cheaper foods and produce bacon more for export than for home consumption.

The export trade has been even more varied in the case of bacon than in that of batter. In the early days of Danish pig-breeding the export was almost entirely confined to live pigs, the greater part of which went, as might be expected, to Germany. This trade was largely shaken by the war of 1865, and still more by subsequent restrictions imposed by the veterinary authorities, nominally from fear of swine-fever, but probably for politico-economic reasons. The immediate result was to drive the Danish producer to find not only a new market, but a new method of placing his wares upon that market. The solution was at once seen to lie in the English demand for bacon.

But the production of bacon demanded a somewhat different type of pig and also the establishment of a factory in which the curing and preparation could be carried out and the valuable by-products utilized. The first problem was at once tackled by the state and by the various farmers associations, and the whole energies of agriculturists have since been devoted to breeding exactly the right kind of pig to satisfy the English consumers' requirements. The amount of bacon now sold and the prices it commands, as well as the fact that specessful firsh bacon-curers have thought it worth while to acquire factories in Denmark, bear eloquent testimony to the success of these efforts.

A Fight with the Interests

A Fight with the Interests

The second problem has gradually solved itself by the application to bacon factories of the same method as was successful in the case of the creameries. But this result was not arrived at without a struggle with private interests. As early as 1850 there were two private factories in existence which traded with lengland, although most of their raw material was bought not in Denmark but in Sweden. When this trade began to develop after 1870 the number of factories increased to eight, all of which were private. Up till 1887 these factories only got those pigs which were unsuitable to the Hamburg live trade, which was still going on, and their output was largely in sausages and salt pork. But in 1887, as the result of an outbreak of fever, Germany forbade entirely the importation of live pigs. Hard hit by this the producers tried to

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

create a trade with Holland, but met with little success, and the whole output then came into the hands of the small band of factory owners. They were not slow to profit by this heaven-sent opportunity. Brinkmann records that while the price of bacon in England steadily rose till it reached a level of 45 to 56 shillings a hundred-weight, the price paid by the buyers, actually decreased. The English price represented the equivalent of from \$6.75 to \$6.86 per cwt. live weight, and the actual price paid was only from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. It is true that the utilization of by-products was at that time poorly developed, but the loss incurred in this direction could not exceed 25 cents per cwt.

The result of this treatment of the producers was naturally to evoke the bitterest resentment against the monopolists, and as might be expected their thoughts turned at once to the possibilities of cooperation which had already been so successful under somewhat similar circumstances in the butter industry. The organization of co-operative bacon-factories was at once begun and received a further impetus in the year 1888 when Hamburg, which had admitted swine free of tax, joined the German customs union which imposed an import duty of about \$1.25 per head.

Co-operative Packing Houses Established

The pioneers of this new movement were at first somewhat anxious as to its success. The example of the creameries was undoubtedly most encouraging, but the difficulties confronting the bacon-factories were considerably greater. The opposition was more strongly organized, more concentrated and more tenacious of its ground; the amount of capital required, was large and, in the existing state of the money market, hard to come by, and there was a considerable scarcity of highly trained technical assistance such as was necessary for the proper conduct of these factories. The co-operators, however, undertook the work with

and interesting only to students of the matter. The same method of obtaining capital by means of a guarantee over a period of years is practiced as in the creameries. The amount of capital involved being large the area covered is yery much greater than in a given parish make themselves collectively liable for a certain part of the debt. The money is usually obtained from the local savings banks, which have been described in another article, though in one case it was raised by the members themselves. Another rule which is strictly enforced is that by which members bind themselves to supply all their pigs between certain weights to the factory. In order to make it possible to cover a large area without inflicting any hardship on the outlying suppliers it is the practice that freight charges should be borne by the society and not by the individuals, so that distance is no handleap. A fine of \$2.50 per pig is imposed on any member breaking his obligation to supply the society, but in practice loyalty is practically universal and this power has practically never to be used.

The question of admission of new members during the period covered by the original guarantees is even more difficult in this case than with the creameries. Each of the societies has its own method of dealing with this problem, but all of them have solved it on more or less satisfactory and equitable lines. The method differs baccording to the plan by which the factory has beek-financed. In some cases the members guarantee a sum proportioped to the number of pigs owned or land farmed by them, or perhaps to the number of pigs delivered each year; in other cases there is the factory is vested in the members either proportionately to the number of pigs delivered daring the period or in proportion to the amount guaranteed. The position of new members has to be determined in accurdance with these considerations.

By-Products Completely Utilized

By-Products Completely Utilized

The most striking results of the co-operative activity
have been the increase of the
number and importance of have been the increase of the number and importance opigs in Danish agricultur the improvement in bread the complete utilization of all products. Lard refinition and sausage making are unversally practiced and son of the factories also carry of the manufacture of blocand bone manure, which



so much energy and enthusiasm that instead of moving too slowly their progress was for a time over rapid. The number of societies increased out of proportion to the needs and some losses occurred which were made more dangerous by the bitter opposition of the private traders. The latter attempted to kill co-operation at its infancy by using all their available resources to pay an increased price and so destroy the loyalty of the suppliers. Danish agriculturists, however, possess a large fund of foresight, commonsense and loyalty. In the fight which ensued the co-operative factories found great advantage in their ability to pay for the pigs delivered on the basis of live weight and quality. By this means the price was brought into intimate relation with the deserts of the producer with a minimum of risk to the factory. The private traders whose relations with their suppliers were not based on the same amount of mutual knowledge and confidence could not adopt this system. The natural result was that the co-operative societies brought about a great and rapid improvement in quality and uniformity and thus obtained the confidence of the problem of obtained the confidence of the problem of obtaining sufficient credits and of getting trained employees for the management of their factories solved itself automatically. At present although the struggle still continues the co-operative societies have thoroughly established their position and do far the greater part of the trade.

Financing Bacon Factories

The method of organization of a co-operative bacon-factory requires little detailed description as it

The method of organization of a co-operative bacon-factory requires little detailed description as it is in the main similar to that of the creametics already discussed, while the technical methods are of course similar to those commonly prevailing in the industry

		No. of	Value	
Year	No. of	Pigs	in	Av. Price
	Factories	Killed	£.	Per Pig
1888	1	23,407	57,000	£2 9 0
1889	8	131,548	327,000	2 18 0
1894	15	385,731	1,114,000	2 18 0
1899	25	729,171	1,733,000	2 5 0
1902	27	777,232	2,500,000	. 3 46
In 10	WHE Albert Trees.	shop of to	stories morbi	ne was 30

In 1905 the number of factories workin besides one founded during the year. The of 1,134,390 pigs or an average of 37,813 ps the estimated value being about \$14,000, number of members was roughly 70,000. There were 34 factories with 86,000 member number of pigs slaughtered was 1,362,500. The local societies have, as might be banded themselves together in a federation the "Co-operative Baconcurers' Association the delegates of the department of agricultuin 1908: "For its own purposes (it) is perhithe most efficient commercial intelligence the world." A representative committee is the election of three delegates from ever This body elects from its own number five form a standing committee in its turn election of the committee in its turn election on number, as any executive committee with routine matters. The expenses in Continued on Page 20

October

The Country Homemakers

THANKSGIVING DAY

Thanksgiving as an institution has a history nearly three hundred years old. The Pilgrim Pathers at Plymouth celebrated the first Thanks giving in lear blace that time Thanksgiving Day has been an institution of greater or less significance as circumstances demanded. Perhaps of later years it has had less the real spirit of thanksgiving than at any time in its history. Of late years, with the elimination of pioneer conditions and the overwhelming one-haught of progress from all directions, we haven't taken time to be truly thankful for the good things life has been dispensing. Nor have we been right-ously thankful for the lessons we have learned from our adversities.

Many are wondering how, with loved ones in

directions, we haven't taken time to be triby thankful for the good things life has been dispensing. Nor have we been night-coally thankful for the leasons we have learned from our adversities.

Many are wondering how, with loved ones in France and Flanders, or manning the silent watchful firitish fleet, or scanning land and sky from the winged ships of the air, there can be found that for which we have reason to be thankful. But even the awfulness of war can bring blessing in disguise. Not the least of these is the revaluation of human life. Never before has the nation set such store by its habies. When Maskatchewan realized that it lost more babies under one gard. age last year than there were casualties among Maskatchewan men at the front, that province placed a new value upon the lives of its infants. We can feel assured that not only the province of Makatchewan but every province in the Dominips must and will put forth an almost superhumaneffort to "save the babies." Surely there is cause for genuine thanksgiving.

Too-rapid prosperity with its by-products of ease, highery, spobbishness and degeneration was enveloping to before the war. It was a comfortable and delightful that we could not reliable, We learned to place wrong values on things. We were reckoning all of life in terms of dollars and ceats. Nothing could have awakened us and brought us to a realization of the shallowness and superficialities of the life to which we were drifting, short of the present war. One of the chaptest results of the rommon sarrifices of the present war is the breaking down of the bairriers between class and class. The rich woman whose son is in the same pangs of anxiety and hope that we do. The great growing mational brotherhood where more and more we share each other's "weal and we'll in the great growing national brotherhood where more and more we share each other's "weal and we'll in the same pangs of anxiety and hope that we do. The great growing national forther has done we'll be the and of the rom and we'll be a sa

OUR BOOKSHELP PRIENDS

OUR BOOKSHELP FRIENDS

Rooks are silver tongued, eloquent companions, whose presence should enlarge and beautify our world. They are necessary to supplement the instruction of the day schools; they reveal the history of the past, brunden pur knowledge of the present and point with historing, prophetic voice to the future. They store the knowledge that our race builds upon, they help us to form our ideals and daravel the complexity of life's problems. Within the covers lie carefully preserved the vast, endless alruggles and strivings of great minds which tell of the conquest and development of the ages. The pity of it is in some of our homes, where a certain degree of care has been exercised in choice of a number of masters and in the binding of the books that we have placed them on our shelves with a solemn threat and plenalty attached should a thumb mark be found on a page or soiled spot on the covers. Consequently the book has remained

in its perfect condition and unread, unless by se

more venturesome, daring member of the household.

We rarely find the destructive tendency to illuse, pencil mark and tear up books strong in a child who has been taught from his early days how to handle them and why they should be appreciated. This destructive trait is sometimes displayed in adults showing that they have not been taught the true worth of a book in childhood days. It does give one a pang to loan a book and have it returned illused and torn, with pages turned down here and there. Quiet talks about these things in the days of adolescence will have a lasting impression through life.

Thoroughness Bather Than Quantity

Thoroughness Rather Than Quantity

Thoroughness Rather Than Quantity

We have it in our power to correct a tendency of the present age and train our children to read with thoroughness. There are so many books of the hour that it is the prevalent notion to skim and lay the hooks aside. The reading of numberless books does not mark an education of the intellect; rather the reader of the few with an intelligent grasp of the books he has read has the advantage of the man with only a superficial know-ledge of a multitude of books.

Beginning with the picture hooks which appeal strongly to the juvenile age one might make a splendid choice for a library for the family use. During the early imaginative period, fairy tales, myths, legends, all make very strong and striking appeal. There are Kingsley's Water Babies. Peter Pan. Knights of the Round Table, Rohin Hood, besides the old favorites of Grimm's and Anderson's. Following this age comes the healthy love for adventure and sport, and unless supplied with wisely selected literature the young folks are apt to wander off with cheap trash of the harmful sensational novel kind, which has direct and haneful influences upon the growing mind. Mechanical and scientific books assert themselves at this period and a girl or hoy turns destructiveness into constructiveness if supplied by magazines and books on handierafts and technical works dealing with

LIFE'S INSPIRATION

Fre climbed the stairs uncounted times, Fre rocked the baby o'er and o'er.
Fre arbitrated childish mars until my every herve is sore.
Fre put on sweaters, buttoned coats, and fought with rubbers most too small; that in weathers I ery. "I'd seally like to end it all."

Then Raby Love holds out her gens, and laughs about in infant give; And Fung-year old counce crowding close, his solden heat laid on my Anne. I have faughter strokes my throughing brow, and whispers. Mother I love you; Whift clidest son, obgrossed with book, calls. Mother sop what I can do.

The then, dear Lord, with teas-filled eyes the outline of your plan I see,
And prayers sincere for strength to do rise from the very heart of me.
With howe emough, the greatest task will never bring the wish to shirk.
This now int plea, most gracious God, "Oh tooke me worthy of my work."
Labranaginal-Wolfe in Everyworms 's World.

telephones, motors, engineering and such, explaining the underlying principles of their operation and construction. I know of two little boys who, beside making a motor truck for the street, succeeded in lighting their own room from an electric plant which they themselves installed. Needlecraft, leather, carving, raffia and household science are subjects that appeal strongly to a girl. It should lie within the power of parents to supply the growing needs of their children and so develop the resourcefulness of the youth of our land resulting in a worthy, true and intelligent citizenship.

THE PROFIT-MAKING HEN

What is the world's egg-laying record? So far as we have authentic records of yield the honor must go to Lady Englantine, a White Leghorn hen owned by the Delaware Agricultural College. She laid 314 eggs in 365 days.

In the British Columbia egg-laying contest the average number of eggs laid in the year by 240 hirds was 165. In the winning pen the average per bird was 223. When we consider that the yield per hen on Canadian farms, was only 46 (1911 census) a wide field for practical poultry improvement opens up. It is obvious that like the average cow the average hen is a poor and unprofitable producer. The principles that are being applied in milk production must also be applied to egg production. The hen that does not come up to the standard of profitable performance must be rigidly discarded. Write to the Dominion or provincial poultryman for information as to "bred-to-lay" poultry. Your time, chicken food and eggs are all worth money.—Agricultural War Book, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LITTLE ONE-YEAR-OLD'S DIET

LITTLE ONE-YEAR-OLD'S DIET

Much of the illness and suffering among babies commonly zitributed to the "second summer" or to teething is actually due to errors in feeding. The baby's delicate digestive mechanism, accustomed to dealing only with milk, cannot all at once undertake the task of adjustment to a varied diet of solid foods, but must be strengthened by the gradual addition of new-foods until the organs are trained to more complicated operations. The safe rule for feeding the baby is to add but one new food at a time to his dietary, to watch cafefully the effect of each one and to withdraw .it and return to the simpler diet at the first sign of trouble. These rules are particularly important in summer, when a baby is more readily upset.

The following list shows the day's meals for a baby in his second year:

7 a.m.—Milk; toast or dried bread.

9 a.m.—Cereal; cup of milk.

2 p.m.—Broth; meat; vegetable; stale bread; baked apple.

6 p.m.—Cereal; milk; toast or bread.

10 p.m.—Milk (may be omitted).

Milk.—At this time the baby should be taking about one quart of milk fig 24 hours; part of this may be poured over the cereal.

Cereals.—Oatmeal should be cooked three hours, with a little salt in the water. It should be served without sugar, or with a very little only. The lighter cereals should be cooked at least an hour, Breads.—Bread for young children must have been thoroughly baked and should be quite dry why used, that is at least two days old. Tender toast is made by cooked and should be quite dry when used, that is at least two days old. Tender toast is made by cooked are should be removed and allowing them to dry still more, then toasting them to a delicate hown over a quick fire. Toast thus made is crisp all the way through and may be used in many ways. Many children will like to eat it broken into bits in broth or milh. Hot breads and biscuits, griddle cakes and maffins are not suitable for young children.

Frait.—The child may have a small portion of the departs should be tender part of a lamb cho

The gri by the go constitute June 11, Superviso. The or membersh ent has 1 is as folls the Magil

Dr. Magil man of t well and farmers taining t also as a dealings, farmers'... James Sta Winnipeg, Grain Ex-in the gra-recently as Grain Exdian where cruments is connect Woods M is presiderers Limite the Grain Moose Jarganized organized of Montre are conne and Mr. another m a member · Fu

canadian trolover tl as express the order-utmost po-flation or speculation power fra price at w vator may ditions as wise under from any prescribe millers or elsewhere, to the Uni powers: to the Uni powers;" possible, a and the uniform p grain of grade;"" of the Go any regula the purpo carrying o of these r You will tions that are very

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should act great. The judiced act create a g tion and d by an un-over the w precaution interests a great good you can re bilities of that its m was a ve from the b the different erre desire all of the and there co-operation high groun there has action.

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How Wheat Prices Were Fixed

Statement Reviewing the Work of the Board of Grain Supervisors to the U.F.A. Executive

By H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.

The grave responsibility of regulating and controlling the prices at which Canada's wheat should be sold was laid by the government upon several men, constituted by an order-in-council, dated June 11, 1917, as the Board of Grain Supervisors.

The order-in-council provides for a membership of 12. The board at preyent has 11 members and the personnel is as follows: Dr. Magill is chairman Dr. Magill was for several years chairman of the Grain Commission and is well and favorably known by western farmers as an expert on matters pertaining to the Canadian grain trade, also as a man eminently fair in all his dealings, and sympathetic with the farmers'-interests. Messrs. J. C. Gage, James Stewart and William H. Bawlf, Winnipeg, are members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and they are experts in the grain trade. Mr. Gage was until recently president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Mr. Stewart is Canadian wheat buyer for the Allied, governments. W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg, is connected with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Mr. Crerar is president of the United Grain Growers Limited and their representative on the Grain Exchange. Mr. Rathwell of Moose Jaw is a farmer unattached to organized farmers. Mr. Joseph Ainey of Montreal and W. L. Best of Ottawa are connected with organized labor, and Mr. Lionel Clarke of Toronto is another member. Your president is also a member of this board.

Punctions of the Board

Functions of the Board

The functions of this board, broadly speaking, are to regulate the price of Canadian grain and exercise certain control over the grain trade for the purpose, as expressed in these quotations from the order in council, "to prevent to the utmost possible extent any undue inflation or depreciation of values by speculation;" "the board shall have power from time to time to fix the price at which grain stored in any elevator may be purchased and the conditions as to price, destination or otherwise under which grain may be removed from any such elevator, and may also prescribe what grain shall be sold to millers or milling firms in Canada or elsewhere, and what grain shall be sent to the United Kingdom and the Allied powers;" "the board shall, as far as possible, and having regard to position and the cost of transportation fix a uniform price throughout Canada for grain of the same kind, quality and grade;" "the board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make any regulations it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively The functions of this board, broadly

of the Governor in Council, may make any regulations it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of these regulations."

You will note from the above quotations that the powers of this board are very wide. The necessity that it should act from the highest motives is great. This board by narrow and prejudiced action could do great harm, and create a great amount of dissatisfaction and discord. On the other hand, by an unprejudiced and wise control over the whole grain-trade, using every precaution to protect all of the various interests concerned, it would been that great good might be accomplished. But you can readily see that the responsibilities of this board are great; and that its membership would be subject to violent criticiams was inguitable from the very beginning. As you may see from the personnel of this board, it to violent criticisms was inevitable from the very beginning. As you may see from the personnel of this board, it was a very representative one, and from the beginning of its deliberations, the different members have shown a sintere desire to take into consideration all of the different interests involved, and there has been a fine spirit of a cooperation in our efforts to find the high ground of right and justice, and there has been great unanimity of action.

there has been great unanimity of action.

I want to draw your attention to a few primary facts. This board was created by the government. It was created for a well defined purpose only. This purpose, as set forth in the

order itself, was to fix the price of grain and to regulate the grain trade. The board has no authority whatever to go beyond these specific purposes for which it was exeated. It has nothing whatever to do with the regulation of the prices of any other commodity. It has no authority to regulate the price of flour, although there is indirect power in the provision that the board may "prescribe what grain shall be sold to millers or milling firms." I want also to draw your attention to the fact that this board was not created for the purpose of reducing and holding to a low level the price of grain, but to regulate that price. This was made clear by the Minister of Trade and Commerce on the floor of the house in clear by the Minister of Trade and Com-merce on the floor of the house in these words: "I just desire to say in reference to these orders in council, that the government has passed them after consultation and consideration, first, in the interests of the Canadian producers of wheat and consumers of flour made therefrom, to regulate and control in an intelligent and reasonable way the price at which wheat shall be sold, etc.

Deliberations on Prices

After completing our organization and clearing away a few necessary details, our first efforts were directed towards arriving at a just and equitable price for the 1917 wheat crop.

After a very considerable discussion.

the inability of the United States to co-operate with us, we were unable to control the signation, and several developments took place that caused a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. I will undertake to briefly explain the cause of some of these complications. In the first place, the one thing that made the control of the wheat trade necessary was the war. Wheat is every day getting to be more and more a vital factor in the carrying on of this war. The Allies need every bushel of surplus wheat that can be produced on the American continent, The first essential, therefore, is to put a price on wheat that will stimulate its production. But the financing of the buying of this wheat, with other war supplies, is every day getting to be a more difficult problem. Therefore, it is essential that after we have put a price on wheat that will stimulate its production, we should get it to the consumers, especially the Allies, for the very lowest possible cost. After this is done, it is going to take the full financial strength, mobilized on the most effective co-operative basis, to continue he successful financing of the purchases of the supplies for the Allied armies. In this co-operation the United States represents great strength, and the necessity of her complete to-operation is vital. For Canada to create any frie-

the hands of the speculators and other interests, an attempt was made to take advantage of the situation and launch a boom in wheat prices. Our board being in session at this time felt in duty bound to check this unjustified manipulation of the markets, notwithstanding we had fully intended not to fix prices till the 1917 crop began to run. To this end we put a maximum price of \$2.40 on the Canadian wheat, believing that it was only a matter of a very few days until the United States would be ready to co-operate with us by protecting the market on the other side. In this we were disappointed and the price of wheat over there being uncontrolled, was rapidly pushed up boyond the \$3.00 mark. Thereby the price of wheat that was stored in the mills, elevators and elsewhere, as well as all of the flour that was put out by the mills during this time was very materially raised, and the whole consuming public was bled to the extent of this raise in prices, while very little wheat actually changed hands at the advanced price. There is no good reason to believe that the legitimate law of supply and demand had anything to do with this invasion of the market.

A few of our farmers still had some wheat left over, and, of course, were anxious to get the highest price possible for it. A great deal of dissatisfaction was thereby engendered by the action of our beard in setting the maximum price of \$2.40 on the remnant of the old crop. This was aggravated a much as possible by a few irresponsible parties who seemed to want to destroy this board in order that the wheat market might he unprotected, and become a prey to their piracy. Incidentally, they seemed to hope that they would be able to destroy the farmers' organization by creating dissaticfaction among individual farmers against their own organization.

Making a Flat Maximum Price

Making a Plat Maximum Price

When the act was finally passed in
the United States and the buyers at
the Northern United States markets,
thinking that the price would be set
at about \$2.00 in a few days, began to
run the price of wheat down as rapidly
as it had been run up, and it looked as
if wheat at those points would be down
to \$2.00 in a few days. Our board felt
that inasmuch as we had put a maximum price on our wheat and held it
down while wheat find gone higher in
the States, it would be nothing more
than right to hold our wheat up to the
maximum until the United States heard
look final action in setting the price.
Consequently we made \$2.40 a minimum
as well as a maximum price, and held
it at that until they finally set their
prices across the line for the 1917 crop.
The prices as finally set in the United
States were on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Chicago. But under the new
grading system over there, their Northern grades do not represent their
highest quality of wheat. That is included in what they term their Dark
Northern grades, on which they fixed
a premium of four cents per busnel,
making their No. 1 Dark Northern 42.21
at Duluth. We fixed the price of our
No. 2 Northern and No. 1 Hard at \$2.21
Fort William to corresponds with their
No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth. Our
No. 2 Northern corresponds with their
No. 2 Dark Northern and the price fixed
is \$2.18. Our No. 3 Northern corresponds with their No. 3 Dark Northern,
and the price is \$2.15. Our No. 4 Northern grade for this year has not yet
been eatablished, and as it varies from
year to year, we did not feel justified in
fixing a price on it until it was established. If there is much frost in the
No. 4 grade when it is established the
spread will have to be greater. If there
is little frost it will not be so great.
This price, as you will see, is so near to
the price our board had in mind,
namely, \$2.25 for No. 1 Northern, Fort
William, that we felt we had no serious
complaint to make on the action of the
United States board. We fin



of the matter it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the board that about \$2.25 on a basis of No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William would be as near an equitable price, considering all other conditions as we could determine. We realized that it was absolutely necessary to set a price that would atimulate production of wheat and that in order to stimulate the production of wheat we would have to make that production just as attractive, if not a little more so, than the production of any other farm product. We also realized that the prices of other commodities, inheding other farm products, were unregulated by direct control, and with air-these things in view, the different members of the board seemed to arrive, each independently, at the conclusion that \$2.25, was about the right price. I think that this price was pretty well fixed in the minds of the different members of the board before the adjournment of our first meeting. But on account of the United States government not having the machinery in operation whereby they could co-operate with us, we were unable to fix any price at that time, and could do nothing further than keep the situation in hand as best we could, and wait for that government to get ready to co-operate with us in the fixing of prices.

From that time forward, owing to

tion in the co-operation between herself and the United States in the regulation of the wheat trade and in setting
the poice of wheat, would be the greatest folly that Canada could undertake.
If you will duly consider the situation
in all of its bearings, you will see the
absolute necessity of complete harmony
and co-operation between these two
governments in this matter. And youwill also see, not alone the wisdom, but
the absolute necessity of letting the
United States take the lead, especially
in the matter of setting the price. Consequently our reasons for waiting until
she got in position to take this lead by
setting prices on her own wheat.

Bituation Complicated by Manipulators

Situation Complicated by Manipulators

Now, to go back and take up the work of our own board. As I said, our board was practically, if not entirely, unanimous in the opinion that about \$2.25 was the proper price for this year's crop, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. We were given to understand from Mr. Hoover that the United States would soon be ready to cooperate with us. But unforseen events delayed them very much longer than they anticipated. The bill creating their board of grain supervisors was very much delayed in congress. In the meantime the wheat being practically all out of the hands of the farmers and in

Manitoba

STANDARDIZING LOCAL BRANCHES

bissiness is conducted as efficiently as his farming, the rural country will have moved far Towards its ideal.

4. National—The laws of the nation-make conditions for the individual. Party politics have to do with the success or failure of the labor done on the limit. The fagmer must of necessity be a student of national affairs. The association must efficiently discuss the designs and plans that are proposed for the regulation of bisiness and industry and life. And discussion should lead to the formation of opinion and to decision as to action so that the rural community may be an efficient force in public life and a factor of value in the shaping of the public-policy of the nation.

5. Association Efficiency, and Extension The association must give attention to the maintenance of its membership and influence as an organization. It must plan for extension and for increased efficiency. That means careful choice of officials—purposeful consultation as to what the association rule design in touch with the application in order that as far as possible the already of our tegatory may be occupied and our strength maintained, at its maximum.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

For the officers of the really wide-awake branch association there will always be some matters demanding attention and consultation before the formal calling together of the association for the inauguration of the fall and winter work. The confidential getting together of the individuals who are charged with the responsibility of carrying on the work will always discover details which may

STANDARDIZING LOCAL BRANCHES

We are living in an age when, in many lines of neutrity, increased efficiency is being secuped by standardization of machinery and of product. After careful judgment a standard pattern is adopted and machinery is specially construenced for training out that special period to war minutions, even to shapping the common renow being appined to war minutions, even to shappind to the shappind to war minutions, even to shappind to the shappind to war minutions, even to shappind to the shappind to war minutions, even to shappind to the shappind to war minutions, even to shappind to the shappind to decrease and the shappind to minute the present movement in the region of the training to the present movement in the credit allowed and the minute of special present many be members who had been shapped to defend the present minutes of the command the shapping of the present minutes of the shapping to differences of the shapping to differences of the shapping to the present movement in the result of the shapping to the present movement in the present movement movement in the present movement movement

VISITING NEIGHBORING BRANCHES—Every branch has as part of its object the development of local workers. The doctrine of self-help is fundamental to the grain growers erred. But not less fundamental is the doctrine of co-operation. Two things are suggested here.

First—That every branch should plan for a Neighboring Branch Night; i.e., the nearest, local branch should be communicated with early in the season and a date set on which branch No. 2 should visit branch No. 1 and give them a program. And the program should be not merely entertainment, but with a due proportion of solid material with genuine worth for the upbuilding of the community in the principles and practices of our movement. And if you expect a neighboring branch to do so for you, you must be prepared to return the compliment. That takes planning Why shouldn't you seek to have your branch grepare, a program for one flight which will be a genuine inspiration and bring benefit and poy to the branch that invites you?

Second Every branch should at some time during the winter secure a speaker

Second: Every branch should at some time during the winter secure a speaker of outstanding ability from outside for an address. If as some do, you can have such a speaker once a mouth, so much the better. But the officers of every branch should see toot that at least once in the winter some outside inspiration and instruction be secured. And if you are to be sure of it, the arrangement and engagement ought to be completed as early in the fall as possible. Do it now.

THE DOMINANT MOTIVE

We cannot make any mistake in keeping conspicuously in view the ideal of our movement as activated by motives

which are on the highest plane of economic justice, of social well-being, and of the common morality. From the early days of the organization, the endeavor constantly and consistently has been, not mere antagonism to opposing interests, not mere securing of fuller monetary recompense for labor, but the all round betterment of conditions, so that the whole standard of life may be raised. The motto of the Irish co-operative movement which has accomplished wonders during the last few years is "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living." Our ideal is no less high. We aim to develop the best in individual personality and service for the community, to make the family, the school and the church, each most efficient in its own sphere and in co-operation with others for the good of all, to unite our people in the recognition of their common interests and in glad and voluntary performance of service which shall help to redeem the life of the people from inefficiency and apathy and selfishness.

It is the nobility of the aim of our organization which gives us confidence in seeking support and co-operation, The individual who personally is altruistic, who genuinely cares for the well-being such a movement. The man who is loyal to the propaganda of the church in the direction of pure morals and clean hving and equity in business and honor in public life, can searrely refuse the right hand of fellowship and of assistance-to a movement that embodies so much of the church's ideal.

And so we have hope to continue to enlist the very best elements in the community in our work. We want them to contribute of their best in order that the populace at large thay be benefited. We seek the unification of all the moral elements in the local rural district, the large thay be benefited. We seek the unification of all the moral elements in the local rural district, the

contribute of their best in order that the populace at large thay be benefited. We seek the unification of all the moral elements in the local rural district, the home, the school, the church, the library, the teachers, the ministers, the young people, the parents, in order that there may be purposeful co-operation for the advantage of the present and of coming generations.

NORTH DAKOTA'S STORY

North Dakota is our neighbor on the south. We ought to know our neighbors, what kind of people they are and how they are progressing. They had a political revolution there within the last twelve months which gave the farmers of the state practical control of its public affairs. The following ten sentences from an article hy-Ray McKaig summarize the story;—

1. On November 7, we elected not only our governor, leutenant-governor, state, legislators and all the other members of the farmers ticket, but also a majority of the supreme court.

the farmers treact, but also a majority of the supreme court.

2. Our program includes tax reform. We propose to apply the British Columbia-law of Single Tax on farm lands and make the speculator pay as much taxes on unimproved land as the farmer does on

3. Along that line will go a State Hail Insurance Act; it will be compulsory on all tillable land and the beauty of it is on all tillable land and the beauty of it is that the speculator who refuses to till the soil will have to pay just as much for hair protection as the farmer who plows and gambles with the storm.

4. A Cold Storage plant to take care of the valuable potato crop is part of our

program.

5.—The reign of popular government has come to stay in North Dakota; the initiative, referendum and recall is

the initiative, referendum and recall is a part of our program.

6. Our ideal is to abolish partizan politics and our speaker, our governor and our legislature are with us.

7. We work with organized labor in the cities and both of us make cohessions.

8. We do not expect to disintegrate, for we are organized from the ground up.

9. On to Washington is our battle cry; we are already organized in four states; twenty-five legislators and half a dozen fighting senators would grainly put a monkey wrench into the machinery of monopoly at Washington.

10. We do not prophesy much, but we do say 'Watch us grow in numbers and in power.

The West should not be stampeded by any manufactured election cry in the coming election campaign. Let a winthe-war delegation be sent to Octawa from the West, but that delegation should be composed of men who also stand for economic justice and the rights of the common people.—J. W. Scallion, September 22, 1917.

Our public men and the leaders and moulders of public opinion would do well were they to have their own views clarified and their grip on principles strengthened. They would then be ready and they would be willing to lead in a campaign of ideas that would lift our politics out of the rut of party squabbles and the lust for spoils and make political service attractive to high-mifided and strong-brained young men.—The Globe, February 2, 1605.

To my mind the redemption of Canadian public life depends upon the action of the West. The West is not only solid for winning the war, but it stands also for real democracy, for the rights of the common people without any taint of the German brand.—J. W. Scallion, September 22, 1917.

We are living under a government of an interested class that finds a party in power and keeps it there until it becomes too corrupt to be kept there any longer, when it seizes upon the other party and pro-oceds to corrupt.—A. McPhail, 1909.

I speak with great respect of our colonies, and I don't criticize their tariffs, which, from their point of view are expedient and even necessary. But from the point of view of the Empire, these tariffs are not an assistance, but an impediment to unity.—Lord Roseberry, March 12, 1908.

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant ignorant of its own power. By the exercise of these powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion.—A. M. Murray at Winnipeg, February 9, 1910.

If the control of the Canadian news-papers could be placed in the hands of the journalists and published for the public welfare, there would be a revolution in Canada insidence five years and special privilege would be wiped out.—The Guide, October 12, 1910.

Whether we relish the prospect or not, Canadians are not and cannot be a homogeneous people. Whether or not they are to be a united people depends largely on the attitude of Canadians of the older stock, who are at present responsible for national leadership.—J. S. Woodsworth.

We denounce the principle of pro-tection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people; and we de-clare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the hurdens under which the country labors.— Convention Report.

"When democratic government as in the United States and in Canada fails to establish a reign of justice and to promote social happiness and progress, there is a real danger that those who labor under galling social disabilities may curse this spurious democracy as autocracy's twin brother." brother.

It was only in the later days that the land-grabbers and the charter-hunters appeared. No one envies either their position or their riches, but the time has come when they shall not continue to lay unholy hands, on the Ark of the Covenant—for such is the government of the country.—Preston.

Those who are sensitive to signs of change know that society is preparing to take a step forward. They feel that the old watchwords no longer have the same authority and that men are consciously and unconsciously reaching out to new ideas and purposes and adjusting themselves to new methods.—Sellars.

The most notable tendency of the present time is the growing severant between the Canadian parliament and the Canadian people.—Goldwin Smith

QUOTABLES QUOTED

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farmers car of w claim th bushels cents of track pr Gainsbo

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ELEVATOR CHARGES

We would like to have further informa-tion on the following points in regard to the grain price:

tion on the following points in regard to the grain price:

1.—The price being set, is there such a thing as a street price and a track price.

2.—The government paying the elevator companies two cents for handling charges, does the farmer also have to pay one and a quarter cents or is the price set by the government, subject only to the freight charges from whatever station shipped?

The reason of this is there are a lot of farmers at this point that will not have a car of wheat, and the elevator company claim that a farmer has to have a 1000 bushels for a car. Now there is three cents of a difference in street price and track price at this point.

W. T. MORRISON.

Gainsboro, Sask.

Gainsboro, Sask.

Answer

Gainsboro, Sask.

Answer

Replying the your favor of the 15th inst., I flave it state that there have as yet been no regulations issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors in any way fixing the price of grain to the farmer. So far as I can learn the only price fixing which has been done to the present is the price of grain unloaded at Fort William. The practice of the elevator company is to buy track grain of those grades on which the Fort William price has been set at one cent under Fort William price, less the freight from point of shipment, this cent being the commission charge, but I understand that it is not permissible to pay down the money on track purchased grain until the grain has reached Fort William and been unloaded.

It is not correct to state that the government is paying the elevator company two cents per bushel handling charges. I do not know where you secured your information, but it is incorrect. The whole question is yet in a somewhat unsettled state. Prices have not been fixed on any except the three highest grades, namely, one, two and three. It is anticipated that the spreads on all the grains will be fixed. Until this has been done, elevator companies in Gainsboro are purchasing street grain at three cents under track price and if their track price is but one cent under Fort William price, less the freight, they are paying you every cent that your grain is worth and you have no complaint to make. It is a well known fact that it has cost many of the elevator companies more than this amount per bushel to handle grain in the past. In the meantime, until further orders are issued by the Board of Grain Supervisors, the elevator companies will have to continue to collect their regular handling charges for grain which is forwarded through their elevator and I do not anticipate that any of thee will do his for one and a quarter cents per bushel. No doubt they will all charge the maximum of one and three-quarter cents per bushel, if they give the farmer a square deal on weights, dockage, etc.

CENT

CENTRAL SECRETARY

REFERENDUM—CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH Owwald Anderson, Emp. Harrisland, Sask

Dear Sir:

Dear Sir:—

I have your favor of the 16th before me, enclosing copy of resolution passed by your local as follows:—

"It is hereby resolved that it is the sense of the meeting that questions of national importance be submitted to a referendum vote of the people that there should be conteription of organized wealth as well as man-newer."

should be conteription of organized wealth as well as man-power."

In reply permit me to state that I do not think it would be wise for the Central office to forward to the government at Ottawa a resolution passed by one of its locals for fear the government should assume that the resolution had been passed by the provincial body rather than by a local association of the body and thereby the provincial body might easily be misrepresented or be occasioned disrepute if the resolution was not fully in harmony with the sentiment of the Central convention. isily he misrepresented or he occasioned are pute if the resolution was not fully harmony with the sentiment of the entral convention.

Your resolution touches two vitally sportant questions—on that of the

Preferendum; the other, that of the conscription of wealth.

With regard to the first, the association in convention has several times declared itself, at least on the broad general principle, though personally I can see that it would be quite impracticable to refer all questions of national importance to a referendum by the people. What we have contended for is that the people should be empowered to demand that certain proposed legislation be referred to the electorate before becoming operative, but it has never been the purpose of the association to demand that all legislation of national importance should be submitted to the people whether they ask for a referendum on it or not.

Regarding the second, or conscription of organized wealth as you term it, I am going to take the liberty of asking you to explain what it is that you mean by conscription of organized wealth. I have heard this phrase used a very great deal, but to the present I have not been able to ascertain just what is in the minds of those who are so freely expressing themselves in this connection. Do you distinguish as between wealth and organized wealth. If so, what do you mean by organized wealth and by what method and in what manner do you think that it should be conscripted? Is it in your mind that stocks, bonds, debentures and hank credit should be taken by the nation for the use of the nation, and if so, how should the nation use these and should they not? Is it your thought that the whole of such wealth, or rather such so-called wealth, should be conscripted? If not, how much would you permit an individual to retain. Again, if you are recommending that chattel properties such as above mentioned are to be conscripted or do you mean also to include real property, such as factories, mines, timber limits and farms?

The S.G.G.A. is a véry great and important public body and when it names a recommendation to the Imperial government, the very first and most essential condition about such recommendation in some degree of detail in order that th

PREPARE FOR DISTRICT MEETINGS

PREPARE FOR DISTRICT MEETINGS

The district meeting will soon be here. Is your local getting ready for it? You probably have some important matters you wish our association to take up and discuss. The district meeting is just the place "to start the ball rolling." Get your resolutions in shape and send the Central advance copies that we may be in a position to assist with the necessary publicate and thus promote united action. Each local should have one delegate at the meeting for each ten of its members, as provided in the constitution.

The executive will soon fix the time of your meeting and you will be advised of the date. The general arrangements for the program, etc., are in the hands of your district director. It would be well for you to get in touch with him regarding the matter. You are going to have an important convention this year. He sure to call a meeting of your local in time to get ready for it.

Are there any vacancies among the officers or directors of your local? If so, this should be remedied at once. Locals have died off because a vacancy has occurred in the office of the president or secretary and nobody made it his business to call a meeting. Please notify us promptly of any change in secretaries in order that we may keep our mailing list correct. We want to receive frequent sletters from all secretaries, and keep in close touch at all times.

Where a local is doing a considérable

amount of trading, it is frequently better to have a separate organization secretary. Someone should be appointed to this office who believes in having regular meetings of both the men and women for social and educational purposes as well as business meetings.

Måny of our locals have not yet sent in their membership fees for 1917. Under the constitution as now amended, these fees are due the first of each calendar year. In order to maintain our organization in an efficient condition, we need these fees regularly as we go along. Take good care of your own organization, in order that it may take good care of your interests. One dollar is not much for each member to pay at any time of the year, but if all wait till the end of the year, but if all wait till the end of the year to pay up the work must suffer. Our expenses must be met cach month.

Now is the time to get organized for the regular winfer meetings. The Central will help you with suggestions for programs, debates, etc. Let us all work together in making our local meetings interesting and in carrying on all our work in the best way.

It is a great thing to belong to the Suskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. You can afford to get enthusiastic about it and stir things up in your community. Some local will get a valuable prize as the hanner local at the 1918 convention. It may as well be yours if you will make your plans now and work them out during the year.

H. H. M.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IN-CREASED PRODUCTION

THE GOVERNMENT AND INCREASED PRODUCTION

What is the government doing about the 1918 crop? Last spring the government and arm chair farmers got busy encouraging farmers to sow every-acre possible, which they did. Then about haying time recruiting officers carffe along and enlisted everybody they could get. One officer came to me and said he had come to enlist my son, who was the only one I had to himdle my farm. I told him if I had known that this was going to happen I would have put in much less crop, as I could not handle so much alone. He then agreed to leave the boy under the circumstances.

I have this crop off, but before I prepare for another I want to know whether the farmers' sons will be taken from the farm; what the price of wheat shall be; what we will have to pay for labor; what will be the price of hindlers and hinder twine; how much will threshing be per bushel; will freight rates be increased and how much; and how much the millers will charge for grinding flour?

There is a lot of other questions I have to ask when I get time, but before I plow vePy much I would like to have the above questions answered.

No doubt a lot of farmers in the West, if they had time, would be asking all kinds of questions and if my questions are answered and we can see that it will pay to produce, then we can make a start. When the government fixed the price of wheat they should also have fixed the price of wheat they should also have fixed the price of wheat they should also have the action of the production. I am positive the average will be greatly reduced for next year, because wages for men are \$4.50 to \$5.00 per day, twine is nearly dealers that binders will be \$270 next year, and in fact we hardly know where we will be at, and then on top of all that the government may cut down the price of wheat to \$1.00 per bushel when they see it coming. Only last aummer Mr.

we will be at, and then on top of all that the government may cut down the price of wheat to \$1.00 per bushel when they see it coming. Only last summer Mr. Foster tried to fix the price at \$1.30; if that had been done where would the farmers get off at?

With the present high wages, the uncertainty of the crop, and the course the government might pursue, it might be better to get on some commission or get some job with the government. To tell the truth it looks to me as though the beg interests elected the Borden government in 1911 to make the farmer the goat, and they sure are doing it; but the latest and ment barefaced thing that was everyulled off on a long-suffering people is the franchise hill. Farmers, laborers and

all common people, for goodness sake wide up. Put your party politics in your you pocket and vote for men.—Farmer.

THE 1918 GRAIN COMPETITION

THE 1918 GRAIN COMPETITION

Now is the time for our members to plan for the 1918 Provincial Grain Competition. The samples should be taken when you have the very less of the grain to select from. We sincerely hope that there will be a much larger number of competitors at the provincial exhibition next year. Although the directors of the exhibition were very much disappointed in the number of entries this year, they have decided to ofter the same list of prizes for another year.

The following is a letter just received from the manager of the Exhibition Association:—

J. B. Musselman, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Phave pleasure in advising you that the board of directors of the Provincial Exhibition, Regina, has decided to continue the competition for grain shown by locals of your association with the same conditions and prizes as at the last exhibition. The board has been disappointed in the amount of interest shown by locals in past competitions. At the last exhibition we had only 49 entries for which we paid \$370 in cash prizes and three gold watches, costing \$100. The prize money is out of all proportion to the number of exhibits. Realizing that last year was an unfavorable one for good grain in many sections of the province, the board wishes to give the locals another opportunity to put on a good competition before they consider the question of changing the amount of prize money offered.

We would be greatly obliged if you will take this matter up with your locals with a view to stimulate their interest and with the hope that at the next exhibition we will have a competition which will be worthy of the progressiveness of your association and merit the continuance of the present generous prize list.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.

Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition

Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.
Regina, Sept. 13, 1917.

We believe that each of our locals should send in an exhibit for this competition. The prizes are liberal and attractive. We think that our members should be interested to make these exhibits whether they were offered prizes or not. Grain growers should boost their own industry. We should show our interest in that which we produce.

This year the Bulyea Local won the grand challenge shield. This is awarded each year to the local securing first prize. When this trophy has been won logs years (not necessarily in succession) it becomes the permanent property of the winner. The members supplying the best samples of wheat, oats and barley will each receive a valuable gold watch. Full information as to the details of the prize list and the conditions will be supplied on request. Every local should interest itself in this grain competition.

The following is a list of this year's prize winners:—

1st—Bulyea Local, A. Waterhouse,

The following is a list of this year prize winners:—

1st—Bulyea Local, A. Waterhouse, secretary, Bulyea.

2nd—Rockhaven Local, T. C. Raymond, secretary, Rockhaven.

3rd—Assiniboia Local, J. A. Ludlow, secretary, Assiniboia.

4th—Speers Local, D. Jopp, secretary,

Speers.
Speers.
Sth—Belbeck Local, W. H. Beesley, secretary, Belbeck.
Gth—Dafoe Local, E. E. Bolton, acting secretary, Dafoe.
7th—Macrorie Local, Geo. Weston, secretary, Macrorie.
8th—Belmae Local, J. McMark, secretary, Perdue.
9th—Keddleston Local, G. C. Daintree, secretary, Keddleston.
10th—Hay Creek Local, E. J. Holmes, secretary, Maple Creek Local, E. J. Holmes, secretary, Maple Creek Local

SCRAP IRON FOR RED CROSS

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will find \$15.61, the proceeds of a car of scrap iron, which was shipped to the Regina Junk Company, for the Red Cross Fund. J. L. TEDFORD, . See'y Outram Local.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The trading of the Wilcox Associatio for 1916 amounted to over \$26,000. The was a nice turnover and a great deal credit was due to their engagetic secretary N. B. Fryberger. We would like to se Wilcox excell in other activities as well.

October

IN ON

THE

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has induised in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most incortant as well as the most beneficial

mind has been brought into pay, fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema as no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to withess an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would see and the things they would see and the things they would see and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Pew people fealize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to in-

sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to imprive their physical condition. Also they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disease for instance, that universal disease for instance, almost all humanity is suffering known as "constipation," and a mutitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that nor-

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? Man of today is only fifty per cent efficient. Beduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent, overload. A machine rould not stand this and not break down, and the looly certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, neluding yourself, who are physically sigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

it is not a complex matter to keep condition, but it takes a little time of in these strenous days people have the little of the construction of the little little

most excential thing of all, that of giv-ing their bodies their proper care.

ing their hodies their proper care.

Would you helieve that five or ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seein to realize strange

People don't seein to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste poisons. Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous exerctions of the body and health would be the inevitable re-sult. sult.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your heart normal, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing, and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an internal Bath is. WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J.B.L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged by. Tyrrells own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written contaming such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to br. Tyrrell at Room 385, 163 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers Guide, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all coal or obligation.

Ferhaps you Palize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements,

all cost or obligation.

Perhaps your Palize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject and your writing for this book will give you that information, its not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

Procrasination is the thief of

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals somethink. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be such a supple thing to be well?

—Alvertisement.



Superintendent Fairfield Walst Doep in Blusseming Pass on the Lethbridge Experimental Fasm

Fiéld Peas as a Prairie Crop

A Valuable Legume Harvesting Difficulties Soil Inoculation Necessary By W. H. Fairfield, Supt. Lethbridge Experimental Station

Field peas have never received from the farmers in Southern Alberta, nor-for that matter from the farmers generally in the West, the attention they deserve, nor are they likely to in the future. The fact cannot be ignored that they are more difficult to harvest than small grains, but on the other hand they are a legume, and the thoughtful farmers all over the prairies are beginning to realize that some afteinpt at rotation of crops must be adopted if large yields of small grains are to be continued. For the maintenance of fertility in a rotation peas rank close to the clovers. Farmers are taking a greater interest in the possibilities of this crop as evidenced by the number of enquiries being received, and the following summary of our experignce and observation is presented.

Time and Quantity to Sow

In regard to the date of seeding, we find that it pays to sow peas about the same time as wheat. We generally like to sow them as early in April'as possible, and have not observed that early frosts have injured them in any way. In regard to the length of season required to mature peas, it might be stated that it is about the same as wheat.

the same as wheat.

In regard to the amount of seed that we have used, we find that about two bushels of small sized peas and two bushels and a half of the large sized peas is not far from the right amount of seed to use per acre.

Of the varieties we have had under test it would appear that Prussian Blue, Mackay and Arthur are among the heaviest yielders. Golden Vine yields nearly as well and is somewhat earlier than the three mentioned.

The Harvesting Difficulty

The Harvesting Difficulty

The most serious trouble that we have met with in raising peas has been the question of the vines blowing about after they are cut and before they are threshed. About the most satisfactory way of handling this that we have found so far is to wait until the peas are ripe and not start to cut until we are ready to thresh, cutting and threshing at the same time, that is to say only keep a few hours, of cutting abead and haul direct from the field to the machine.

Our method of harvesting them is to use a pea attachment of an ordinary mower, which is simply long rods run out and bent differently so as to roll the swath up and back behind the machine, so that when the mower goes around the next time it will not pass over the peas that have been cut.

Mixing with Oats Threshing

that have been cut.

Mixing with Oats Threshing

We have not testal out very thoroughlythe mixing of oats with the peas. We
have done it to some estent, that it has
not yet worked out very satisfactorily
for us. The oats in this mixture must
be sown very thinly, otherwise they will
ground the peas out. If, on the other,
hand, they are sown thin enough not to
cround the peas, then the pea vines become

so heavy that they are very apt to lodge and make it difficult to handle with the binder.

binder.

In threshing, the concave teeth must be practically all taken out and the cylinder must be run very much slower than with ordinary grain, otherwise the peas will be badly cracked.

Our average yield per aere on dry land from 1908 to 1916, inclusive, has been approximately 31 bushels to the acre. On irrigated land for the same period the yield has been 39 bushels per acre.

Inoculation for Peas

Inoculation for Peas

Very much less has been said about the need of inoculation for peas than has been said and written about the need of inoculation for alfalfa and clover, while in reality on a new farm, where peas have never been grown, the need has been just as great. As early as 1909 it was realized at the Lethbridge station that peas were yielding relatively very much less than wheat, oats, or barley, as is indicated from the following quotations taken from the report of the station for the year ending March 31, 1910;—

The yields of peas for the two seasons that they have been tested on this farm have not been at all satisfactory. The growth of the vines has not appeared to be as vigorous as worsh be expected from the fertile condition of the soil, in which the peas have been planted. To ascertain what effect, if any, inoculation of the seed or the soil in which the peas were planted would have, the following test was carried out. A small bottle of nitroculture for peas was supplied by Mr. Shutt, the chemist of the experimental farms, and a few pounds of soil in which peas had been grown the previous season was obtained from the Brandon experimental farm and also from a farm near Kingston, Ont. Some of this inoculating material was received late in the season so the plots were not planted till Jum 9. The peas were sown broadcast and raked in: Falling to get sufficient rais to bring the seed up, it was necessary to flood-irrigate it, which caused the surface soil to bake hadly, consequently the young plants had a poor start and were too late to ripen seed. Very small plots were used and they were not of uniform size; however, they were large enough to allow the character of growth to be easily observed, lefore irrigating, a bank of earth was thrown up anound each plot 8 or 10 inches high, and only enough water was allowed on each plot at one time to cover it three or four inches deep. None of the water from one plot was allowed to reach any do the other plots in order to prevent any possibility of carryi

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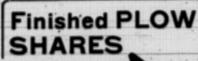
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THE GROWERS GUIDE

Plot No.		Area	Weight of eured Vines	Yield per acre of cured Vines	Increase per acre in Yield over Check Plot
1. 2 3 4	Check-plot untreated Culture from Ottawa Soil from Brandon Soil from Ontario	Árres 1-193 1-463 1-189 1-195	1.bs	Lbs. 2,325 4,000 4,725 - 4,290	1,705 2,400 1,965



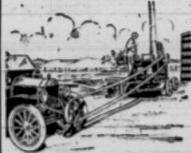


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SENO IN YOUR REQUEST NOW

THE gnowers GUIDE Wiffnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GR

The test described above is the only experiment with inoculation of peas that has been carried out, but the remarkable increase in yield of peas for the last six years as compared to the first two years that peas were sown on the farm is very significant and can scarcely be explained in any other way than that the soil has become sufficiently inoculated to make normal growth of peas possible.

The average yield per acre of all varieties of peas grown in 1908 and 1909 was on dry land 19 bushels and 23 pounds, as compared to an average yield of 35 bushels and two pounds per acre for the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive, on land similarly prepared. As 1908 and 1909 were both good seasons in which the yields of wheat, oats, barley, etc., were excellent the contparison is reasonable. However, for fear there might be some doubt on this point the results from the irrigated farm may be quoted, and they are even more striking. The average yield of all varieties on the irrigated land for 1908 and 1969 was 17 bushels and 20 pounds per acre, as compared to 47 bushels and 11 pounds, which was the average yield of all varieties for the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive. We therefore feel justified in stating that a farmer who is beginning to grow field peas for the first time on his farm should either carefully treat his seed with the proper culture or else obtain some soil from a field on which peas had been previously grown and scatter over his land and harrow in at time of seeding. So far the crop has no insect enemies here. The pea weevil has not yet put in an appearance. It also appears to be free from any fungus diseases.

How Wheat Prices were Fixed

How Wheat Prices were Fixed

fear that their price would not be s

liberal.

History of Price Pixing

A short review of the history of this price might now be given. Back as far as last winter, and perhaps further, there were some attempts made at price fixing. The first attempts were confined to Great Britain and Australia, I think, and will not be very interesting to you. But the price fixing campaign reached the North American continent about the end of last February, when a proposition came Austrains, I think, and will not be very interesting to you. But the price fixing campaign reached the North American continent about the end of last February, when a proposition came from the British government through the Dominion government to the Western farmers to fix the price of Canadian wheat at \$1.30. The representative of the farmers to whom this proposition was made by the government would not give any encouragement in regard to this price, but referred the matter to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which met a few days later. After much consideration this organization submitted a counter price to the Dominion government, which was \$1.70 havis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, being forty cents higher than the government's proposition. This was not accepted, but was very severely criticized in many quarters as being too high. Nothing more was done in regard to the matter in Canada until the creation of the Board of Grain Supervisors. But in the United States, after the appointment of Mr. Hoover, as United States food controller, reports began to come to us from what seemed to he realishe sources, that the price practically decided on over there was \$1.75 per bushel. This seemed to be the idea provailing down there when the Canadian board began its deliberations, and decided that \$2.25 would be a reasonable price. Things drifted along without any action being taken until developments, as stated above, made it necessary for us to establish a maximum price of \$2.40 per bushel on our old wheat. Not very long after this the information seemed to drift up from the South that they had raised their ideas to \$1.90 per bushel. About this time the United States Seante took action by introducing an amendment to the act, establishing a minimum price of \$2.00 per bushel for the 1918 crop. A little later it drifted up through the newspapers that Mr. Hoover's personal idea was \$1.65 per bushel. In the meantime we had made our \$2.40 price, Later we extended this price to August 31.

I just want to draw your attention



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Oliver Improved No. 1 Gang should have your close study—it is the important plow for the coming season. It is shown here. You will need our new catalogue to appreciate its many good points—these for example: The beams are landed, distributing the pull equally on both beams, avoiding twisting strains, making plow steadier, giving more room for horses to walk abreast. The lift device, quick and powerful in action, raises plows or forces them into hardest ground instantly. Perfectly straight furrows and straightening of crooked furrows insured because rear wheel is free to caster and to Iollow absolutely the landside, even though the tongue is turned to extreme right or left. The front wheel support is exceptionally strong; the bar steel frame is double, and a bracket reinforces the frame. The rear furrow wheel is made to resist extreme landside pressure. It is made with a wide adjustment right and left to hold plows in position under all frame wear and strain. The Oliver No. 1 gang is more satisfactory than ever before.

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ments up to the present time, and so far as I am informed, it is the highest price that has ever been arbitrarily fixed on, wheat at any time in any country in the world.

I do this simply to emphasize the fact that while there was a wide spread recognition of the necessity of fixing prices on wheat and our board was under positive instructions to fix prices, it was nowhere in the act made obligatory on us to fix these prices on a low level, nor was there at any time a disposition on the part of the board to fix low prices. We did not consider what would be a fair price for normal times; but on the contrary we duly considered the fact that conditions at present are very abnormal and tried to fix prices accordingly. As a result we have made a record in price fixing on wheat.

have made a record in price fixing on wheat.

Just how much influence our action, in setting this price had on the United States hoard in raising their price above the \$2.00 mark, above which they seemed determined not to go, I do not know. But that it did have some influence I do not doubt.

Is Price Fixing Justified

Is Price Pixing Justified

It has been bitterly resented by many farmers that the price of wheat should have been regulated before the prices of other commodities or farm products were regulated. I confess there are some grounds for these objections, but I do not believe they are sufficient to justify leaving the wheat market uncontrolled.

As I have already said, our board had no authority to deal with anything except grain, but that it was created for the sole purpose of fixing prices on and controlling the selling of grain, especially wheat. It was simply up to the members of this board to do this work or get out of the way and let somebody else do it.

I think we were justified in pro-

cspecially wheat. It was simply up to the members of this board to do this work or get out of the way and let somehody else do it.

I think we were justified in proceeding with this work even though other prices had not been regulated, and perhaps very few other-prices will be regulated. Wheat is the foundation food product of civilization. The more uncertain the price of wheat the higher the price of wheat products will be. The price of flour would have to be raised to a higher level to cover the uncertainty of fluctuating prices in wheat. Abnormal prices of flour cause more hardship and suffering among consumers than high prices of any other commodity.

And then again in times like these nothing could be of greater importance than to eliminate all unnecessary cost and wastage between producer and consumer. Wheat more than any other farm product, perhaps more than all other farm products together, is preyed upon by commercial pirates, speculators and gamblers. The conditions this year in Canada and the United States, with prices unregulated, would be better than ever before in history for these highwaymen to raid the market and carry away millions of dollars, purely as booty. The Allied governments would be seriously if not disastrously crippled thereby. The consuming public would suffer great hardships. The wheat producers would prohably get no more, on the whole, than they are getting under present arrangements. The speculator, and he alone, would have a great feast. Wheat is the base of the food aupply of the world. The armich of the Altied nations have to be fed and wheat is the hase. The people of the Altied nations have to be fed and wheat is the hase. The producers of wheat and consumers of wheat must be perserved. The affection of the latest than it has been done?

The unspeakable world conditions existing today call to every humba being for a contribution. The grafter has answe

human herogeness way. How abore answer in some way. How abore the makes his answer may the sof manhood not fall from his she and leave him in the hideous nake of hittlebutter and greed.



Penmans Hosiery

In wealth of color and excellence of texture Penmans Hosiery stands aloof and alone. It has that smart "todayish" look, fits faultlessly and keeps, its stylish appearance.





October

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Peoria. 12th Expositio again, We more that and vege world. I the expose competed off first be She capt eleven fire The rease is largely W. T. G.



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World's Sweepstakes to Western Canada

Larcombe and Wheeler win on Wheat and Potatoes-Many other great winnings. Splendid Provincial Exhibits.

By Prof. T. Harrison. Manitoba Agricultural College in Special Despatch to The Guide

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27.—The awards of the 12th International—Soil Products Exposition were announced today and again. Western Canada has demonstrated more than ever before that inesmall grains and vegetables she has no equal in the world. The first time in the history of the exposition the province of Manitoba coinpeted and was successful in carrying off first honors in the most coveted classes. She captured in wall three sweepstakes, eleven firsts, six seconds and six thirds. The reason for the large number of firsts is largely due to the good judgment of W. T. G. Wiener, of the Field Husbandry.

By Prof. T. Harrison. Manitoba few stalks at a time and striking the heads over a screech or stool. I never pound it until all the grain is out of the head, because I find that the plumpest and best grain thresh easiest. In this way I get the best grain from the best plants. I have been working on wheat improvement for a number of years and am now satisfied by winning this magnificent trophy with wheat produced in Manitoba."

Other Manitoba Winnings

Manitoba's winnings are not confined to wheat. M. P. Mountain of Solsgirth produced the best oats in the world.

Other Manitoba Winnings

Manitoba's winnings are not confined to wheat. M. P. Mountain of Solsgirth produced the best oats in the world: John Strathen, Beulah, the best two-J. H. Prichard of Roland the best flax; and Mrs. Chas. Depape, Swan Lake, the best two-rowed barley. In vegetables, H. C. Whellams of East Kildonan has reason to be proud, he having produced among other things the best sugar beets, the best mangels, the best cauliflower and the best garlic.

Mr. Larcombe's collective exhibit of products, grown on his own farm, was truly wonderfuls. On the wall were sheaves of grains, grasses and clovers, which had no equal in the state exhibits; on the table were vegetables of every description. So far as quality was concerned he had everything at the fair beaten, but lost out because the scorecard that is used called for corn in ear, grain, sorghums and fruit. These hundred points out of 1500 were allowed for these crops. The quality of his exhibit, however, was so high that he was awarded third place over a number of other competitors.

The province of Manitoba was represented.

petitors.

The province of Manitoba was represented by a large attractive and educational exhibit designed and put by Louis Kon, Superintendent of Immigration. Due to a small technicality this exhibit was debarred from competing in the state collections. If the number of people who continually examined the exhibit and their expressions of admiration can be taken as a criterion, it was the best

their expressions of admiration can be taken as a criterion, it was the best collective exhibit in the building. In the foreground there was a model farmstead with vegetable and flower garden in which vegetables and flowers, were actually growing. The buildings and windbreaks blended into a painting in the background so nicely that it was difficult to determine from the front of the exhibit where the landscape ended and the picture began. On each side there were samples of vegetables, fruit and eggs, chickens, butter and cheese.

The fruit display was a wonder to many of the people who thought applea could not be grown so far north. The fruit which consisted of several commercial boxes of apples and crab apples were secured from the orchard of A. P. Stevenson at Morden, Manitoba.

Saskatchewan and Seager Wheeler

Saskatchewan and Seager Wheeler

Saskatchewan and Seager Wheeler

The province of Saskatchewan has reason to be proud of its winnings, even if its exhibitors did share some of the masse coveted places with Manitoba. Jas. A. Fields of Regina secured the sweep-stakes on wheat, grown in districts with less than 25 inches of rainfall. This, was an excellent sample of grain and while not equal to that shown by Mr. Larcombe it was even better wheat than the wheat that won sweepstakes in 1916.

Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Saskatchewan secured the sweepstakes for potatoes by producing the best spuds in the world. This is an extraordinary achievement, for competing against them were potatoes from the best potato districts in the United States. Mr. Wheeler has another record in having won more individual prizes than any other competitor in Canada. All his exhibits were grown this year. His winnings were one sweepstake, nine firsts, three seconds and one third. E. Guest of Indian Head, Saskatchewan, had a strong exhibit and won several firsts in the vegetable classes.

In the provincial or state collection Saskatchewan had a very attractive exhibit. A feature was made of the small grains, there being fover a hundred varieties arranged very tastefully on the walls. In the centre of the display was a magnificent picture of Niagara Falls. Just where the water came over the falls there was a small opening through which

a heavy stream of wheat poured. This wheat fell on a revolving table about six feet in diameter which represented the world. The wheat flowed from Saskatchewan to feed the world. Around the revolving wheat was Saskatchewan's exhibit of vegetables. To a person who did not know the possibilities of that province it would have seemed impossible to produce the pumpkins and squash that were shown. The collective displays were pldged according to a score card in which 35 per cent. of the points were given for crops grown in more temperate climates. Saskatchewan was therefore beaten by Nebraska, Kansas and Arizona. In the provincial display of vegetables, however, Saskatchewan secured third place.

A description of the Canadian exhibits would not be complete if mention were not made of the Dominion government exhibit in charge of C. Broughton, immigration officer of Chicago. He had a tastily arranged exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables and secured many inquiries as to the possibilities of Western Canada.

Canadians certainly have every reason

Canada.

Canadians certainly have every reason to be proud of their achievement in the production of agricultural products.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers'
Association

An exhibit which was in conjunction with the Saskatchewan exhibit consisted of a Saskatchewan map showing the location of locals over the province and indicating the number of the numbers of the association, also framed certificates of life memberships, photographs of officers and directors and various pieces of association literature for distribution. The wheat, oats and barley which took the prize at the Regina exhibition in the Grain Growers' competition was also on exhibit. This grain was furnished by the Bulyea Association.

The Junadian Awards

Canadian winnings by classes were:
Best collection by state or province, 5th,
Saskatchewan. Best
collection of vegetables by state or
province, 3rd, Saskatchewan. Best
collection by individual farmer, 3, 8,
Larcombe, Birtle,
Manitoba. Hard
red spring wheat, Manitola. Hard red spring wheat, I, S. Larcombe; 2, A. Cooper, Trees-bank, Man.; 3, W. J.Carrothers, Meth-ven, Man. Sweepstakes in wheat, 1, S. Lar-combe, Hirtle, Man.

Nacepstakes in wheat, 1, 8. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.
Succepstakes in oats (white), 1, M.

BEAGER WREELER
Wisses of the Wart's Surcepstakes in Party and wisses of the bryond somber of indinitial print of any Canadian arise of an adian arise of any Canadian arise of a canadian arise of

farm oats, 1, W. S. Simpson; 3, W. C. Simpson, Pambrun, Sask. Dry farm barley, 1, Chas. Depase; 2, James A. Fields; 3, W. S. Simpson. Dry farm potatoes, 1, Seager-Wheeler. Collection of can vegetables, 1, Mrs. I. Milne, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Wheeler's Own Views

Seager Wheeler is evidently a pretty good judge of the quality of his own products. Three weeks before the International Dry Farming Congress was held, the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide visited Mr. Wheeler on his own farm at Rosthern. In talking over his exhibits Mr. Wheeler said he did not expect that his wheat would be the best shown. The date of the show was fixed so early that he had not the opportunity to thresh any but selected sheaves. From his crop this year, which is very fine, he thinks he can clean up a bushel of prize winning Kitchener to exhibit next year. But Mr. Wheeler was very enthusiastic about his exhibit of potatoes. He said he would be greatly surprised if there was anything better at the fair. It turned out in both cases that his judgment was right.

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the 8.G.G.A., has been appointed fuel con-troller for Saskatchewan in assistance to C. A. Magrath.

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Mr. S. LARCOMBE Witner of the World's Sweentakes for Wheat at Poorle, Ill.

Department, Manitoba Agricultural Col-lege, who personally selected and prepared many of the samples that were sent to

many of the samples that were sent to Meoria.

The province of Saskatchewan has sent exhibitors to this exposition for a number of years. This year they showed a much larger range of products and won more prizes, winning two sweepstakes, fourteen firsts, ten seconds and nine thirds. Great credit is due M. P. Tullis, weed and seed commissioner, for the excellent record of Saskatchewan and the very attractive and interesting provincial exhibit.

In the hard spring wheat classes open to the world, Manitoba made her greatest win, securing first, second and third. The honor of haying raised the best wheat in the world now belongs to Samuel Larcombe of Birtle, Manitoba. The wheat, which was Marquis and grown last year, showed distinct superiority in brightness and cynness of kerpels and the absence of any tendency to pichald grains. This year's winning sample is so nearly perfect that it is impossible to imagine anything better.

How He Grew It

How He Grew It .

Mr. Larcombe when asked how he produced it apent considerable time in outlining his methods. He said in part: "I am able to grow a sample of wheat like this because of four things I have got on my farm at Birtle. The climate is just what is needed for good wheat production. We have warm days, cool nights and a limited amount of moisture and absence of high winds. The soil is clay loams rich in nitrogen and phosphates, the wheat producing elements. Nature has thus done her best to make conditions right for me. My share consists in cultivating the soil and selecting the right seed. I always plant my seed plots in rows on land which has produced potatoes. I am only a plain farmer and do not pretend to know anything about plant food or the control of wheat root diseases, but I do know that if I plant the grain between the rows where the potatoes were growing it is not nearly so good. Lastly, I do not believe in just head selection. I plant my grain about a foot apart in the rows and then select the plants that give the best results. I always thresh my plot by hend, taking a

Farmers' Financial Directory

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FINANCING WAR ORDERS

FINANCING WAR ORDERS

In reference to the embargo on the purchase of bacon by the British government further indications substantiate the position taken by The Financial Post, that this curtailment was the result of a general policy of retrenchment similar to that instituted in munition contracts. The Financial Post indeed is in a position to state that this is the case and that it is not 8s was believed in some quarters the result of the O'Connor report. Some time ago when the embargo first became a possibility, the representatives of the packers in England waited upon representatives of the British government and were definitely informed that the business was withdrawn, because it had to be done on a cash basis, that the British government would be glad to give Canadian government could finance the operation, but that failing this, it would be necessary for them to purchase their requirements where such credit could be obtained. It was also hinted that the American loans to the British government carried with them a certain obligation to put a fair

where such credit could be obtained. It was also hinted that the American loans to the British government carried with them a certain obligation to put a fair share of the business done in that direction. When faced with these cold facts the representatives of the packers went to Ottawa and interviewed the finance minister, Sir Thomas White.

The result of this visit was not altogether satisfactory. Sir Thomas, while stating that he had been expecting to see them for some time, thus giving color to the report that the munition and the bacon embargo were practically promulgated at the same time, could not give any definite answer as to how the question could be met. He stated that the government was already financing munition contracts to the extent of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and that this had pressed a considerable tax on their resources, that after large purchases of cheese the British government had also asked them to carry this amount, totalling somewhere around \$40,000,000. In response to the packers' announcement that it would require from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to carry this business, he stated frankly that he did not see where the necessary finances were to come from to handle this added burden.

It was urged upon him that this matter had not only a financial significance, but

to carry this business, he stated frankly that he did not see where the necessary finances were to come from to handle this added burden.

It was urged upon him that this matter had not only a financial significance, but a political significance as well. That the curtailment of this business would be a sore blow to country whose main assets were in its agricultural and allied interests. It was further pointed out that the curtailment of the European market would not result merely in the practical elimination of the packing industry, which was of comparatively minor importance, but would have to seek a market in the United States, and that American buyers knowing this to be a forced sale would purchase these goods at such a figure as would permit them to handle export business at a profitable margin. In this way the Canadian farming and grazing industry, built up to large proportions during the war, and the only tangible asset to be mined therefrom would be at once relegated to a hopelessly secondary position. The argument was raised that if some business had to be sacrificed it should be the munition business, that if business had to be turned toward, the United States it should be munition business, an issue that would be dead as soon as the war was over and that some of the money devoted to financing this taisiness should be turned to the financing of business in which the country as a whole was vitally interested.

The finance minister admitted the force of the arguments raised and promised. In call the banking interests into conference to see if some solution could be a finance minister admitted the force of the arguments raised and promised. The finance minister admitted the force of the arguments raised and promised. The finance minister admitted the force of the arguments will purcessed at the banking interests into conference to see if some solution could be at the day of so another runor has been affect that the British government will purchase no more grain in Canada unless Canada is in a position to

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In considering your lumber re-quirements for next season remember, war or no war, prices for lumber will be higher before they are lower. Right now is the time to buy. You will make hig interest on the money inves-ted besides being assured of your lumber just when you want it. Increased costs in operating mills, serious threatened shortage of logs, scarcity of labor, are factors in determining the prices of lumber. Car shortage is not serious now, it will be later.

Let us send you our prices for present shipment. They will give you the lowest Wholesale Mill Prices on Dimensions, Boards, Shiplap, Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Finish, Mouldings, Shingles, Lath, Windows and Doors, in fact everything you require for lumber for your house or harn. The prices are delivered, Preight Paid to your nearest railroad station. If you have your bill of lumber ready, send it to us (and without obligation on your part) we will promptly tell you the total cost. Glub orders are loaded separately and each bill separated on the invoice. Write to-day for Price List.

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sequently he was not in a position to say if such business was available. He was able to say, however, that all the wheat offering had found a ready market, and that he did not know of any fulling company whose business had been curtailed. This rumor therefore as yet lacks any verification; should it prove true, it would only doubly complicate the situation as outlined above, and make the problems of governmental financing the more acute.—Financial Post, Toronto.

WHEAT AS SECURITY

The minister of finance has discussed with the Cafadian Bankers' association the important question of the financing of the surplus of Canada's great wheat crop which is to be purchased chiefly by the Imperial government through the Wheat Export Company.

Arrangements are made whereby the banks will supply a credit of \$80,000,000, holding the wheat as security until the wheat reaches the seaboard, when they will be repaid by the British government. It is expected that this arrangement will at once start the purchase of western wheat which has been pending the completion of financial arrangements for its shipment to the seaboard.

MILLERS FIX FLOUR PRICES .

All the big milling companies have agreed on a price for flour and also on certain changes in the matter of delivery. The millers state that as no fixed price for flour has been made in Canada, and as the price for wheat is identical in both Canada and the United States, they have made their prices as nearly in accord with the American prices as possible. That is, the American law limits the profit on flour to 25 cents per barrel and on feed to 50 cents per ton.

The price cash, in carlots, for Royal Household, Five Roses and Purity basis per barrel of 196 pounds in 98 pound cotton or jute sacks is as follows, according to territory:
Ontario, west of and including

Ontario, west of and including
Fort William and Port Arthur,
The Pas, Manitoba east of and
including Portage, Gretna, Delta \$11.00
Manitoba, west of Portage, Delta,
Gretna 10.90 Manitoba, west of Portage, Delta,
Gretna 10.90
Saskatchewan 10.80
Alberta, east of and including
McLeod, Calgary, Red 'Deer,
Edmonton 10.70
Alberta, west of McLeod, Calgary,
Red Deer, Edmonton 10.80
British Columbia, east of and including Golden, Cranbrook, also
Kootensy Central railway 10.80
Revelstoke, Nelson and common
points 10.90 points
British Columbia coast, Okanagan Valley, Kettle Valley, Grand Forks, Midway, Phoenix, Greenwood
Vancouver Island 10.90

The union of Alberta municipalities recently endorsed a resolution claiming that the single tax in Alberta towns was a failure, and asking indefinite continuance of the amendment to the towns act, enabling towns and cit es to collect a business tax.

The labor department has announced that the average cost of the weekly family budget of staples in 60 cities was \$11.68 at the middle of August, compared with \$8.65 in August, 1916. Higher prices than in July were reported for all staples except potatoes. The index number reached 245.

The cheese factories and creameries of the Dominion are responding favorably to an appeal to donate the proceeds of one day's milk for the relief of French and Belgian peasants, whose farms are being won back from the enemy. Re-

Farmers Requiring Capital

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:-

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SECOND—The cost of insurance is not
only vary low, but you are not required
to pay your premiums in advance unless
you prefer doing so, and no interest is
charged where premium notes are
taken. The agent's fee is all that is
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Co-operation in Denmark

Co-operation in Denmark

Coatinued from Page 9

borne by the federated societies in proportion to the number of pigs killed in the year at the rate of about one cent for every three or four pigs. The total expenditure does not exceed \$2,500 a year. The objects of the federation are thus summarized:

1.—Protection of the societies' interests in all legal matters.

2.—Keeping up by all possible means the standard of production.

3.—Improvement in freight and transport facilities and rates.

4.—A system of market reports.

5.—Questions affecting labor.

6.—Improvement in pig-breeding.

7.—Comparative statistics.

8.—Education of the more important employees, etc., both in co-operative principles and in technical detail.

Protecting the Factories' Interests
Important results have been secured by the decision of the federation to cause all the societies to bear a share of the loss caused to any one of them by a strike and also by their undertaking to provide strike breakers in such cases. The following passage from the departmental report is significant: "They (i.e., the Federation) had already, sometime ago, passed a resolution to prevent a recurrence of the strike of dock laborers at Esbjerg. On the last occasion on which a strike threatened at this port the cooperative bacon factories at once decided to draft men from each factory to take the place of the strikers at the dock and load the vessels with the bacon for shipment to England. These arrangements were all made by telegraph and when it became known to the dock laborers that 103 men had arrived to take their places they decided that "the time was inopportune to strike"

A complete system of workmen's insurance has also been carried out, annual bacon shows are held and in general the work under all the headings given is done efficiently, thoroughly and cheaply.

Co-operative Egg Marketing

The application of the co-operative principle to the egg trade is a somewhat

Co-operative Egg Marketing
The application of the co-operative principle to the egg trade is a somewhat later development than those with which we have been dealing hitherto, but it bids fair to be of hardly less importance to the people concerned, who include in this case the smallest class of all the smallholders in the country. In Denmark, as in other countries, the production and sale of eggs was originally undertaken in a casual and haphazard manner. It was not until the butter and bacon trades were well established that small farmers began to reafize the possibilities of revenue offered by handling the egg trade on the same lines of standardized quality and bulked quantity.

The practical lead was given in 1893 by the attempt of two wholesale egg houses in Copenhagen to create a union of exporters for the purpose of capturing the English market by the delivery of eggs of good quality. This plan broke down owing to the inability of the private traders to put pressure upon their suppliers to give them really good eggs. It was clear that in this respect the cooperative societies, which in the case of the bacon trade had already demonstrated their disciplinary powers, would have a great advantage. An impulse was given by the Danish consul in England, H. Faber, who reported on the necessity of taking advantage of the market by improving the output of eggs. The matter was taken up on behalf of the co-operators by Severin Jorgensen, the leader of the store movement, and Mr. Moher. In 1896 two large co-operative societies, were founded, one, the Danish Co-operative Egg Export Society for the Islands, find the other the "Egg Export Society for Jutland. These acted as central organizations for a great network of "egg-circles" or small local collecting centres, forined on a co-operative hasis. There were in addition two smaller local society about thalf that amount and the other agencies a little more than half.

Every Egg Dated

The constitution of the egg circles is "extremely simple," the following brief

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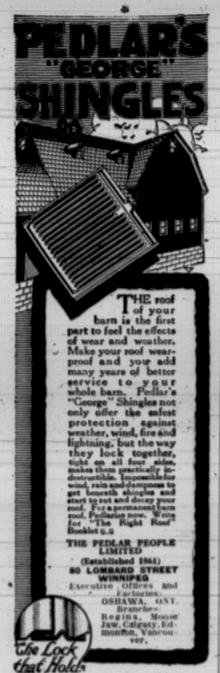
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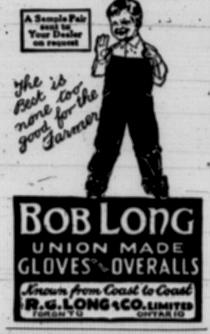
in 1853; ghouses mion of apturing ivery of an broke e private seir superges. It the co-case of demons, would impulse

on the of the of eggs. schalf of ent, and co-chera-one, the one, the rting So-other the h Butter acted as network collecting ve hasis. Iler local

preserved ar under-p by the he bacon trade. affiliated mbership t Society

circles is ing brief







description taken from Desion's book will suffice to illustrate it: "Every day each co-operator sends the eggs from his poultry yard to the local agent after having carefully stamped all the shells with his number and the date of laying. A wrong date is punishable the first time by censure, the second by a fine of five kroner (about \$1.25) and the third time by exclusion. The district superintendent, as the local agent is called, forwards them without delay to the central depot at Copenhagen where they are 'candled' by the aid of electric lamps and sent off to England, graded and classed in accordance with British usage according to weight and packed in long grosses in double boxes carefully lined with wood wool."

The striking feature of the system lies in the provision that every egg must be stamped with a number and date so that it can be traced without difficulty to, the original producer. In this way an absolutely guaranteed product is ensured, which is appreciated on the market. The co-operative societies have had the greatest possible influence in inducing producers to breed their poultry in such a way as to give a supply of the exact size, color and weight of egg required. All payments are made by weight and this in itself, is a powerful inducement to standardization.

Livestock Breeders' Societies

Livestock Breeders' Societies

Livestock Breeders' Societies

In addition to the societies described in detail there remain a number of miscellaneous types among which we may mention implement societies, societies of seed growers, etc. More important are the breeders' societies through the medium of which the Danish smallholder assures himself of being able to keep up the standard of the stock on his farm to practically as good a level as that maintained by the wealthiest landowner. 'The principle of these societies is véry characteristic of the commonsense and cooperative spirit of the Danes. The individual small farmer obviously cannot afford to own expensive analy animals of pure strain. Yet it is most important, not only for his own sake, but also for the success of the butter and bacon industries and hence for the general welfare of the nation that he should have the use of such animals. The problem is solved as usual by co-operation; the farmers combine in associations and purchase a pure sire from which their own stock is served. Each farmer contributes to the cost of maintenance in proportion to the number of faales kept by him.

According to the last published statistics there were in Denmark 400 cattle breeders', 250 pig breeders' and 270 horse breeders' societies. Simportant are they considered that they receive not only advice and assistance, but small subsidies from state funds. That the money is well spent may be seen by the merest amateur as he travels through Denmark and observes the uniform quality and practical adaptation of the stock of all kinds kept by small and large farmers alike. On this result depends largely the success of all the enterprises we have described. Applied commonsense is the outstanding characteristic of Danish agriculture.

A WORD FROM AUSTRALIA

A WORD FROM AUSTRALIA

The following is an extract from a letter from Lindsay, Walker & Co., Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W., addressed to a member of The Guide staff:

"We were interested to read that you had visited Australia some years, ago and doubtless from the opportunity you had of seeing this country you realized that agricultural matters generally are of supreme interest, more especially at the present juncture. We regret to say that owing to many adverse causes the acreage for the coming season fails somewhat short of that put under last year, but we can only hope that favorable weather will continue to allow what has been put under to yield well."

W. M. Hanni, food controller, has W. i.J. Hanni, food controller, has repealed the order prohibiting the sale of canned vegetables in Manitoba, has hatchewan and Alberta. This order was passed to encourage the use of perishable garden stuff and conserve the supply of canned goods for winter use. Experience has shown that conditions in the prairie provinces differ from those in the other provinces and make it advisable to repeal the order.

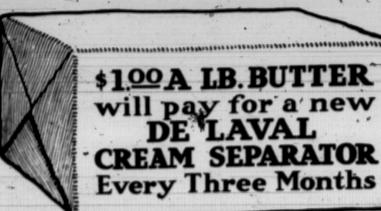


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Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once! See a new 1917 De Laval machine for yourself. Try it to prove every claim made for it. If you don't know a De Laval agent write direct to one of the addresses below.

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HEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Climbing the Dairy Ladder

ones for the horses. The after-grass is pastured from about the middle of September. Red clover was tried once, but with indifferent success. The sod is plowed with a tractor and engine gang, which is found to be cheaper than plowing with horses. No summer fallowing is necessary in the district.

found to be cheaper than plowing with horses. No summer fallowing is necessary in the district.

For winter feeding, timothy hay fed once a day and outs cut free and fed twice a day are the mainstay of the ration. This is supplemented by concentrates mixed in the following proportions:—Out thop, 600 pounds, bran 100 pounds and shorts 100 pounds. One pounds and shorts 100 pounds. One pounds of milk given. Green out hay is stacked and drawn in as needed. For succulence in winter, potatoes are grown and fed, each cow getting about ten pounds per day.

"Nothing pays better than dairying," said Mr. Davis after we had looked over his buildings and herd and he had explained the methods that have brought him such a large measure of success. The tangible evidence in support of his contention is that last year his milk checks alone amounted to \$4,900. In addition to this he sold a lot of wheat and considerable livestock. The dry spell was just getting under way and was beginning to chuse considerable worry to grain farmers who were seeing their possible yields shrink day by day. He was not greatly concerned about it as far as he was personally concerned, however. "The milk checks come in about the same one year with another," he said. This feeling of the certainty of income adds immeasureably to the satisfaction he derives from his farming operations.

To men like John A. Davis belongs much of the credit for the rapid growth

his farming operations.

To men like John A. Davis belongs much of the credit for the rapid growth of dairying in Alberta. The high place which the province holds in the quality of her dairy products would have been impossible of attainment but for the men, who, like him, have pinned their faith to the dairy cow and been ever ready to adopt the best methods and to constantly strive to increase the quality and the quantity of their output. His success should be an inspiration to any young man who is now starting where he did 18 years ago on the bottom round of the dairy ladder.—R. D. Colquette.

TRACTORS AND TAXATION

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has shown remarkable enterprise in bringing in thattors to assist in preparing for spring seeding a few months ago and to facilitate the work of preparation for fall seeding for next year's wheat crop. But does it not show extraordinary fully somewhere when the provincial government spends money in buying tractors to be used on a semicharity basis while the Dominion government fines an individual farmer hundreds of dollars if he brings in a tractor at his own expense to be used on his own farm.

The factscan be made plainer by a con-

on his own farm.

The factscan be made plainer by a concrete example. The provincial defartment of agriculture has bought a tractor which Haldimand farmers are invited to use on payment of the east of oil used and wages of the operators. S. A. Beck, a farmer in the same county, is arranging to buy a machine of his own for use on his own farm. Mr. Heck has found, by actual test, that a 12-25 tractor is necessary for his purpose, and in importing a machine of that class he will, he says, have to pay duty to the extent of \$600.

A manufacturer can import all the

duty to the extent of \$600.

A manufacturer can import all the material required for the construction of a binder, and the Dominion government will return to that manufacturer 99 cents out of every dellar paid by him in customs taxes on that material. When Mr. Beck buys an American tractor no rebate whatever is allowed him in the duty paid on same, although that tractor is just as much raw material to him as steel is to the manufacturer of binders.

If the Dominion government will

turer of binders.

If the Dominion government will abolish the duty on tractors it will not be necessary for the provincial government to follow a pauperizing policy in buying provincial tractors to work for farmers at less than cost. Parmers, either as individuals or acting cooperatively, will then be able to buy their own tractors.—W.L.S. in The Weekly San, Toronto.



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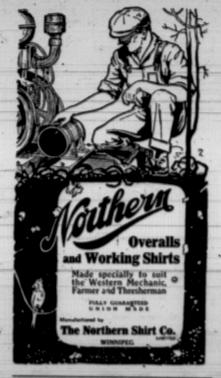


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HORSES

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ALFALFA TIPS

Alfalfa is not usually winter killed by extreme cold, although that may oc-cur, especially with tender varieties. Winter killing is usually the result of Winter killing is usually the result of continued freezing and thawing. This causes the surface soil to heave and lift the alfalfa plants and break the roots. The remedy is to protect the alfalfa fields so that when the ground has become frozen it will remain frozen until the final thawing in the spring. Leave a good strong growth as it goes into the winter. Spreading manure in the fall on new seedings will also assist in protecting the plants.

The air over each acre of land contains 70,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, the most costly of fertilizing elements. This amount is sufficient to supply the nitrogen for 50 bushel crops of wheat every year for a million years. Yet farmers in some places are paying 50 cents a pound for nitrogen to put on the land. Nitrogen in the air can be secured at no cost to the farmer if he will but grow legitiminous crops at intervals. These when inoculated with nitrogen bacteria have the power of drawing upon the immense store of nitrogen in the air.

So far as could be observed not a single plant of alfalfa was lost from winters killing at the Brandon Experimental Farin last winter. A few plants in a low spot in one field were killed by spring flooding, but these were the only losses. It is therefore impossible to make any observation on the hardiness of alfalfa based on last winter's experience. However, it has been observed in other years that the Grimm, Baltic and Turkestan alfalfas are hardier than the common strains. Also that the seed grown in northerly localities produces hardier plants than that grown farther south.

A' very important factor affecting the wintering of alfalfa is the time of taking off the last cutting. If alfalfa is cut late or pastured late it goes into winter bare. The winter winds blow the snow off the fields and the roots are exposed to the fields and to the early spring freezing and thawing. The best possible protection for alfalfa is six inches or more of its own root. It holds the snow and protects the roots. It may seein wasteful to allow fairly good third cutting of alfalfa to be frozen when it might be cut or pastured, but viewed from the standpoint of the crop of the years that follow it is not waste but rather insurance.

Alfalfa hay has nearly as high a feeding value as bran regard for pound. This means that it will pay to use special care in curing it so that all the food value will be retained. The leaves contain two-thirds of the nutrients so that if they are lost only one-third of the food value remains. Exposing the alfalfa to the sun in curing till it bleaches reduces the quality of the hay. When bran and other foods high in protein are so expensive, it will pay to give special attention to alfalfa that produces so valuable a food and in such abundance.

Since some of our virgin soils are rich nitrogen it is possible that the use of in nitrogen it is possible that the use of legume crops may not now result in large increases in yields. Investigations that are now under way will soon answer that question. In the meantime the fundamental facts regarding legumes should not be forgotten. Neither should it he regretted that all our soils are not virgin nor are all rich in nitrogen.

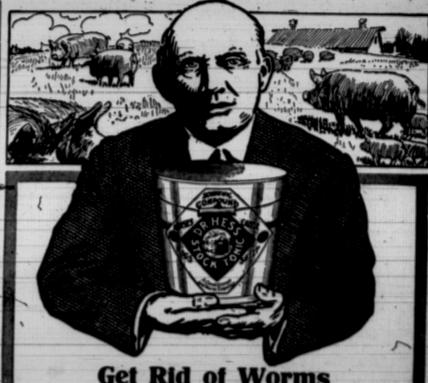
There is \$11,000,000 worth of nitrogen over each acre and nitrogen is the most expensive fertilizer. The only way to tap this great store is by means of legumes and of legumes alfalfa is the king of nitrogen fixers.

Alfalfa comes nearer to getting some-thing for nothing than any other plant. The nitrogen extracted from the air is sheer gain to the larmer.

It does not do to stack alfalfa in too green a condition. A revolving cylinder taking alfalfa from the windrow will not waste as many leaves as pitching by hand.

As soon as these sprouts begin to show at the roots of the alfalfa there is nothing to be gained by leaving it then any longer.

The hest way to market alfalfa feed it to livestock on the farm.



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one for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum of supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used of sokile, Oat. H. S.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, On

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Solving the Screenings Problem

Export Under Licence Interior Elevators to Classify Railroads Give Special Rates

On September 25 a meeting of un On September 25 a meeting of, un usual importance was neld in the Royal Aferandra Hotel, Winnipeg, to discuss the recent order in council probibilities the exportation of screenings, from Canada. Representatives of the grain growers' associations, livestock associations, elevator companies, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Board of Grain Commissioners, the provincial and federal Departments of Agriculture and the agriculfural press were present. The recent action of the Dominion government in summarily prohibiting the exportation of screenings from Canada immediately cut off practically the extire market for this product and substituted no other market for it. This resulted naturally in a most scrious

tire market for this product and substituted no other market for it. This risulted naturally in a most serious condition at the head of the lakes. The decision of the government to prohibit the export of screenings was the result of a recent investigation carried on by representatives of the Department of Agriculture at 600 May. They reported a very serious scatcity of feed for live stock and poultry in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The poultry industry in the latter province especially was suffering a great deal and cheap feed would go very far to help it out in this time of scarcity.

There was a most thorough discussion of the subject and it was safe to say a great number of paople learned more whout the screenings question than they ever knew before. George H. Clark of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, explained how screenings are now shipped to the United States in bulk. Forty per cent of these screenings, he said, were of no use, and should be separated in Canada. The fine black wad seeds, he was satisfied from experimental work, were not only useless, but some were harmful. At present they were shipped to the United States and mixed with molasses for meal. Fifty five to sixty per cent of these screenings, however, had a greater feed

ing value than bran, and the Canadian government elevators had found out that when put out as a feed with less than one pur cent of these small black seeds the market for such screenings grew very rapidly. The place to keep these screenings was on the farm, they should be cleaned out when threshing. By using a screen with holes one four teenth of an inch in diameter, most of the small black seeds could be cleaned out. He had consuited the threshing machine, manufacturers of the United States and Canada and all had stated that the machines could thus be operated. After cleaning it would be necessary to classify the screenings are cording to sizes. There was a great variation in screenings from different necessary to classify the screenings according to sizes. There was a great variation in screenings from different parts of the country. By a proper classification chicken feeders would know when they could get buckwheat, cattle feeders when they could get scalpings.

etc.
Mr. Phillip, of Brandon, who carries on extensive feeding operations and operates a ranch in Alberta, said that some years ago be had fed considerable quantities of screenings with good results. Recently, however, he had found it impossible to secure these acreenings as these were contracted for shipment to the United States.

Grain Growers' Careful Investigation

T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Ltd., said that some years Grain Growers Ltd., said that some years ago. The Grain Growers' Grain Company spent some hundreds of dollars in investigating the practicability of sending, these screenings back to the country. Such was found absolutely impracticable, both on account of the excessive freight rates and the limited market which could be found in Western Canada or Eastern Canada for such screenings. The company had then considered manufacturing here, but it had been found that the foods in which these screenings could be used were component foods and it would be ne-cessary to import other foods to mix with them. Such was not practical on account of the distance north and the consequent high freight rate, the im-jort duty and the limited market. United States manufacturers had an extensive market for this food in com-parison with Canadian manufacturers. They were able to secure the component foods necessary to mix with the screen foods necessary to mix with the screenings at a much smaller cost and to place the finished product on the market much cheaper than Canadian manufacturers could do it.

Mr. Crerar said that an insistence on this order in council, by which an em-bargo is placed on the export of screen-ings, would absolutely the up the eleings, would absolutely the up the ele-vators at the head of the lakes. It was necessary that the screenings he cleaned away from the elevators as they were separated. At present these are tracted for in the United States the elevator companies have the right to order cars or charter boats and ship the screenings out direct to the buyer on the other side, billing him with them, i.e. the buyer had to become responsible for keeping the elevators clear of the screenings. His own com-pany was absolutely willing to sell these screenings back to the western Canadian cattle feeders or to eastern Canadian cattle feeders or to eastern cattle or positry feeders or anyone else in Canada if they could guarantee to take these screenings away. Many of the elevators have not the facilities for making all the necessary separations in these screenings and he did not feel they should, be called upon to instal special machinery for possibly a very limited time.

Experience of Interior Terminals and

Experience of Interior Terminals and Railways

Dr. Robert Magill, formerly Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, now Chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors, stated that this problem of grain screenings had been bothering the grain commission for over seven years. At the time of the building of the interior terminal elevators at Mouse Jaw and Saskatoon, machinery had been installed for the separation of

these screenings in order to overcome the very difficulty which feeders and others were now up against. Before the facilities were established at Moose law and Saskatoon for separation, it had been found it was impossible to sell more than four or five per cent. of these screenings in Canada. The consell more than four or five per cent, of these screenings in Canada. The condition had been little better after the installation of the machinery at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, the screenings could still not be sold. This year many cars were coming down to the head of the lakes with as much as 2T per cent, of dirt, even though the wheat is of very ligh grade. Dr. Magill asked if Mr. Clark proposed to put a special grain inspector at every point in Western Canada to find out if more chan one per cent, of wheat seeds was loaded into the grain in every car sent forward. Was it proposed to disrupt at a serious time the whole machinery of grain markets in Western Canada? He suggested that the provincial government might buy screenings now separated by the Dominion government clevators, separate these, sell them to the stock growers and take the loss if such occurred.

Mr. Lanigan, chief of the freight

such occurred.

Mr. Lanigan, chief of the freight division of the C.P.R., stated that all the railways appreciated the difficulties the stock feeders were under at the present time and would like to do anything in their power to help them out. At the present time the C.P.R. had 700 cars on order for shipment of livestock to Chicago. Cattle are leaving the country in anything but a properly finished condition and he would like to help out this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The C.P.R. is the oldest operator of

The C.P.R. is the oldest operator of terminal elevators. At first when operations began at the head of the lakes it was impossible to sell screenings anywhere. Finally a contract was seanywhere, Finally a contract was secured for these screenings at \$3,00 a ton provided the buyer removed them as they were made. They finally had to notify the buyer to take them away, but he said it was impossible for him to sell them and they had to be burnt under the boilers. Finally he made

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be sold under the hammer. Complete Catalogue containtract at but before the screen speculati. They had to five particular feeders these ser change it A few

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J. W. erop the lakes own Of these Scalpings 99,723 to was 42,17

were sold was also erminal katoon as of screen 856 tons Answer

Dr. Ruthe Ontario. Outario stated the market e-and furth if a little 917

what was considered a wonderful contract at \$5.00 a ton for three years, but before this expired he had to burn the screenings again. Year after year speculative contracts have been made. They had finally made a special rate to five points in Western Canada where feeders were willing to take some of these screenings, but in five years not one other single point but these five had ever made an application for any change in the rate on screenings from the head of the lakes.

A few years ago the railway had encouraged the feeding of sheep at Fort William. A special rate down for feeders was made and also a special rate back to the slaughter houses at Win nipeg. A stop over feeding privilege was also offered, but after two unsuccessful attempts the whole project was abandoned. was abandoned.

was abandoned.

He characterized as nonsense a proposal to sell mustard seed to the pickling houses and suggested that about one carload would supply all the pickling houses in Canada for a year.

If mustard seed, which constituted a large part of the screenings, was sent to the United States as mustard seed, it would be necessary to pay a duty on it, but if sent as screenings it was not necessary. The present proposal would

it, but if sent as screenings it was not necessary. The present proposal would absolutely tie up the whole output of screenings for the sake of sending a few cars back to the prairies or to. Eastern Canada, at the best but a very small percentage of the total output at the head of the lakes.

S. Staples, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, stated that he had one car of wheat this year in which there was 503 hushels of screenings mustly pigweed or 47 per cent, of the car was dirt. This dirt brought him in \$318. Some might say this was due to the poor farming methods, but he wished Some might say this was due to the poor farming methods, but he wished to make it plain that it was due to the bad weather conditions, which stopped the wheat and promoted the growth of pigweed which formed a very large percentage of this dirt. Threshers had as much right to charge for the threshing of dirt as grain, but if screens were put in for the screening of this dirt absolutely out these threshers would charge the farmer so much more for the extra work.

ing of this dirt absolutely out these threshers would charge the farmer so much more for the extra work.

Mr. Dobell, speaking for the terminal elevators, said that the order-in-council had absolutely cut off the present market for screenings. There was no market in the East that would absorb any appreciable amount of these. They had beifed to sell to many of the best men there but had found it impossible to do so. The Eastern men invariably expressed horror of Western weeds. A local Winnipeg mill had installed special machinery to grind screenings, but for three years they had found it impossible to sell one fifth of the output. The first year this mill sold 200 tons and this year \$4 tons. Now they have given up the whole enterprise. The Winnipeg flour mills had found it necessary to ship their screenings south or else burn them. At present the accumulation of screenings at the head of the lakes necessitated the larger elevators loading a locat every two weeks. The embargo should be taken off now before the whole grain movement is dislocated.

Great Tonnage of Screenings

Great Tonnage of Screenings

J. W. Jones, of the Board, of Grain Commissioners, said that from the 1915 crop the elevators at the head of the lakes owned 97,597 tons of screenings. Of these there was sold \$3,781 tons. Scalpings brought the total sold up to 99,723 tons. In 1916 the 4stal dockage was 42,174 tons, i.e. owned by the elevators. Of this 7,682 tons were returned to the farmer and 32,626 tons were sold. In addition to this there was also sold \$,437 tons of scalpings, or a total of 49,963 tons. In the two years, 1915 and 1916, the three interior terminal elevators at Moose slaw, Sas katoon and Calgary had sold 5,774 tons of screenings, 1,924 Jone of chop and \$56 tons of scalpings.

Answering's question by the chairman, Dr. Rutherford, in regard to feed conditions in the Maritime provinces and Ontario, Professor George Day, of the Ontario Agricultural Callege, Guelph, stated that he believed a considerable market could be developed in Ontario

stated that he believed a considerable market could be developed in Ontario and further east for these screenings if a little educational work were car-

ried on. That was particularly true of the dairy and poultry fadustry.

F. C. Elford, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, said that in their experiments it was found that wild buckwheat, such as that in the their experiments it was found that wild buckwheat, such as that in the screenings at Fort William, will fatten poultry for one-third of the cost of corn meal and oats. They had procured two cars which contained from one-half to one per cent, only of black weed seeds, paying \$35 a tou at Ottawa for this feed. It made gains much more cheaply than feed for which they had boen accustomed to pay \$65 to more cheaply than feed for which they had been accustomed to pay \$65° to \$93 per/*sa. If the value of this feed was properly appreciated, he was sure they could use over a thousand cars between now and May 1 in the East. There were 15,000,000 laying hens east of the Great Lakes that would eat between now and May 1, 50 pounds of grain each and unless some cheaper feed was secured a large number of grain each and unless some cheaper feed was secured a large number of these would be sold off as the farmers could not afford to feed them.

Should Preserve U.S.A. Market

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association had never realized how valuable these screenings actually were and under the conditions he wanted to see the farmers get all possible out of them. He was decidedly opposed to the closing of the market to the South and wished to see the embargo raised as soon, as possible, though he had every sympathy for the stock breeders who wished to secure this feed to keep up the live-stock of the country.

secure this feed to keep up the livestock of the country.

II. W. Woods, president of the United
Farmers of Alberta, thought the main
contention seemed to be as to whether
the elevator companies or the livestock
feeders should get the booty in the
dockage for which the farmers should
properly be paid, that is the grain
shippers. He was most suspicious of
the embargo. For years we had been
building up a market in the United
States for these screenings and that
market was at present the only one
we had. If the embargo is insisted on,
this market, must be absolutely climinated. When shown that this was absolutely necessary it would be time
enough then to consider the placing
of restrictions on the export of screenings in any way.

If McKenzie, secretary of the Cana-

solutely necessary it would be time enough then to consider the placing of restrictions on the export of screenings in any way.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, thought the farmer should be paid for his pigweed seeds or other screening everything it was worth. Sometimes as high as \$50 ter ton was paid for mustard seed in Minneapolis. One manufacturer in that city last year had sold 13,000 tons of weed seeds. It would be impossible to secure the maximum value for these screenings unless the market to the South was kept open. The same stand was taken by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Sas katchewan. Mr. Motherwell deployed the cutting off of the only market which was available to us at the present time for this refuse, even though he wished to do all gessible to encourage the livestock industry in Western Canada.

T. A. Crerar added to his former statement that at the present time the United Grain Growers Limited was taking from 100,000 to 175,000 hushels of grain peer day in their elevators at Fort William and shipping out the same quantity. All the screenings are taken out and put in one hin. They have not now a plant to separate these into two classes of most use to the farmers and it is not feasable at the present rush season to separate them so as to be of most use. He had talked at different times to a score of farmers in Ontario and had been told in every case that the dangerous weed seeds could not be tiken out sufficiently well to make it safe to import the screenings to that province, at least not with the machinery now available. It would be absolutely necessary to secure special machinery for this purpose.

He suggested that Eastern farmers should form a co-operative company to

this purpose.

He suggested that Eastern farmers should form a co-operative company to buy screenings at Fort William, creet a slant for the cleaning of these on the shores of the Geoglan Bay and import the necessary goods for manufacturing them into the best possible feeds. He was absolutely certain that such a company would have the first call on Canadian screenings. Something of a similar nature could be formed by those Continued on Page 25



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The world's crying need to-day is more food-more grain, more cattle. Saskatchewan must help meet that The world's crying need to-day is more tood more grain, more cattle. Saskatchewan must help meet that need. She has the land, the men and the money. Vast areas of land are available; her citizens are eager to help in the fight; but the wealth of the province, a large portion of which is lying idle, must be utilized. The "Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan" Bonds provide the solution. Every citizen of Saskatchewan should invest every available dollar in these bonds and help increase Saskatchewan's production and prosperity.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT at the last session decided to help the Saskatchewan farmers to increase their production by learning money to them at as near cost, as possible. The Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act authorized the government to leas money for this purpose to the extent of \$5,000,000. The Saskatchewan Government appeals to the people of Saskatchewan to leas to the government the money that the government in turn will lean to the farmers of this province.

The Purpose

OG-OPERATION is the key-note of this loan. It will establish another link in the chain of co-operative enterprises for the advancement of Sankatchewan. You invest your saxings in government bonds, redeemable on three months' notice, and the money is/loaned by the government to farmers requiring it for development work.

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THESE bonds are for 10 years and bear interest at 5% per annum. This interest is payable half-yearly. All the holder of a bond has to do to get his interest is to clip one of the coupons attached to the bond and present it to any bank. It will be cashed at once.

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THESE bonds are as good as gold and just as convenient. They are the safest investment you can make and can be turned into cash at any time. If you know three months shead of the time you want the meney, all you have to do is to give that much notice to the Saskatchewan government and the government will give you, in cash, the full amount. But if you need cash immediately the security is of such a character as to ensure an advance.

Everybody's Opportunity

You can buy \$20 Bonds, \$100 Bonds, \$500 Bonds, or \$1,000 Bonds. Thus everybody has an equal chance to share in this great opportunity to secure a profitable investment backed by all the resources of the province, and at the same time help increase the production and prosperity of Saskatchewan.

How To Buy Greater Production Bonds

Take advantage of this great patriotic opportunity. Buy a Bond at once. You can get it from any of the following: Provincial Treasurer (Loan Office), Legislative Buildings, Regina; or the nearest branch of the Union Bank of Canada or the Northern Grown Bank; or the Secretary-Treasurer of your municipality. (If you buy Bonds otherwise than through a bank make chaque or money order payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer at Regina.)

Government of the Province of Saskatchewan

Department of Provincial Treasurer, Regina, Sask.

Warming the Prairies

The bituminous coal shown in these tables as being sold for consumption in Alberta includes coal sold to railway companies for the use of locomotives, a considerable percentage of which was probably used in other provinces. The average value per ton at the mine of all the coal produced is given in the Dominion government returns as \$2.46 in 1915 as compared with \$2.14 in 1905.

The different grades of coal as they

The different grades of coal as they re commonly sold in Western Canada re as follows: Anthracite: Sold as lump, pea and ag. The slack is used in making

Bituminous: Sold. as run of mine and Liguite: Sold as lump, egg, nut and

How to Store Lignite

How to Store Lignite

Lignite is the coal most commonly used on the prairies. It requires care in storing, otherwise it "slacks" and most farmers prefer to take a chance on getting their coal just about the time when they require it rather than to have a large steek on hand all gone to slack. In order properly to store lignite it is necessary to keep it from the action of the sun and weather. John T. Stirling, chief inspector of Alberta mines, states that lignite coal will keep practically without any deterioration for six months if stored in a cellar or a good dark shed. The reason why the common lignite coal requires more care in storing is on account of the amount of molsture it contains. Ordinary lignite contains 16 to 18 per cent of water. The Lethhridge coal, which is the highest grade of lignite in Western Canada, contains only nine per cent, or about half the amount of water the common lignite contains. Bituminous coal has about one per cent, of water and anthracite practically none.

Asked why the mines did not store coal in order to take care of the increased demand which always occurs in the coldest weather, Mr. Stirling stated that it does not pay the mines to store coal. In the first place storing means extra handling and the actual handling of the product after it is mined is a considerable part of the cost which the consumer eventually has to pay in the case of a heavy and hulky commodity like coal. Also every additional handling decreases the value of the product by breaking up the lumps and causing more slack and dust.

"There will always be people shouting for coal is January and Pebruary."

dust.

"There will always be people shouting for coal in January and Pebruary," declared Mr. Stirling. "If people would keep three months stock ahead there would be no shortage. The mines cannot produce as much coal in the coldestmonths as in the warmer weather. The cold weather causes the mines trouble just the same as the railways—the mine cars freeze up, and altogether the cration is made more difficult.

One Anthracité Mine

mine cars freeze up, and altogether feration is made more difficult.

One Anthracite Mine

In Alberta there are 260 mines producing lignite, 18 producing bituminous and one producing anthracite. The bituminous fields are the Crow's Nest Pass, in southern Alberta, Canmore, west of Calgary and the following fields west or south west of Edmonton:

Brazean, Jasper Park, 'Vellow Head Pass and Mountain Park. Bituminous coal is used mainly for steam purposes and is the hind required by locomotives. All the coal found on the prairies is lignite coal and is used for dimestic purposes only. The lignite fields ain Alberta are as follows:—Finther Creek, Lethbridge, Magrath, Milk River, Taher, Bow Island, Medicine Hat, Aldersyde, High River, Drumheller, Rig Valley, Brooks, Hanta, Lacombe, Trochu, Three Hills, Carbon, Battle River, Camrose, Tofield, Clover Rar, Edmonton, Namao, Cardiff, Wabamun, Pembina and Peace River.

The only anthracite' mine in the

River.

The only anthracite mine in the whole of Canada is situated at Bankhead. Alberta, in what is known as the Banff field. This coal is clean and hard and is used solely for household purposes. The slack from this coal is utilized for the making of briquettes. The increasing efficiency of Alberta mines and miners is shown by the fact

October

that the nu man emple from 692 1916—a: ne man. The man. The mines and field. The nually per ous 743, 1 ous 743, 1 Coal cuttin ployed very tons of coa in 1916, or total outpu in the mis 1916 eight by electrici pressed air, have a lar pressed air pressed air trically dri most one-fe compressed coal cutting

Minet Under 10, 10,000 to 50,000 to 100,000 to 200,000 to

Up to three of coal was the province stopped, sin to come un he inspected the province mated that more than more than ally in the not supervis spectors. He dig coal on selves and n

The coal o government and a quart seven million ally by the katchewan a plied, accord Imported fro

Mined in for consun Canada ... Mined in Sa

Most of th liam and Pois shipped/wies. Grain ca on the returf coal. The fo and value of durfig 1916: valued to 83 258,336 tons, our lump 2.1 Most of th ous lump 2,1 873. From th seen that in lion tons of the territory liam and ti Alberta. The 2,910,576; va mated), \$11,9

The recent berta, lasting to the first of to the first of cally 80 per in Alberta e of reducing t ous and, anti-vince for the 1990 tons as c tion of these ling three me for a normal for a normal velopment, et of the mines the strike to million and a Fractically-minous field with bitumine head Pass whept on work on strike in t follows:

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that the number of tons mined for every man employed underground increased from 692 per man in 1906 to 839 in 1916—a net increase of 147 tons per man. The production per man em-ployed is greatest in the bituminous mines and lowest in the anthracite field. The number of tons mined an-mually per man employed are: Ritumin field. The number of tons mined annually per man empisyed are: Bituminous 743, lignite 525, anthracite 474. Coal cutting machinery is not yet employed very extensively. Only 1,089,726 tons of coal were mined by machinery in 1916, or less than one quarter of the total output. There were in operation in the mines of the province during 1916 eight coal cutting machines driven by electricity and 160 driven by compressed air. Electrically driven machines have a larger capacity than the compressed air. Electrically driven machines have a larger capacity than the compressed air machines, the eight electrically driven machines producing almost one-fourth as much as the 160 compressed air machines; The us; of coal cutting machines is not confined to any particular field or class of coal. The relative production of the various mines in Alberta is as follows:

Mi	nes	pre	oduci	ing				Number		
Under	10,6	100	tons						231	
10,000	to	50	000,0	ton	ıs	*	-		23	
50,000									9	
100,000	to	200	0,000	ton	S				- 8	
200,000	to	300	,000	ton	8				6	
300,000									2	

Up to three years ago a large amount of coal was mined in private mines in the province, but this has largely been stopped, since mines are all vequired to come under the Mines Act and to be inspected by the mines branch of the provincial government. It is estimated that at the present time not more than 1,000 tons are mined annually in the province in mines that are not supervised by the government inspectors. Here and there a few farmers dig coal on their own lands for themselves and neighbors.

Consumption per Capita

The coal consumption of the Dominion, it is estimated by the Dominion government is between four and four and a quarter tons per capita. About seven million tons are consumed annually by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This is supplied, according to 1916 returns, from the following sources;
Imported from United States . . 2,910,576

7,399,788

Most of the coal landed at Fort William and Port Arthur from U.S. mines is shipped/west to points on the prairies. Grain cars are utilized vers largely on the returff journey for hauling this coal. The following were the amounts and value of coal imported into Canada durfing 1916: Anthracite 533,642 tons, valued te \$3,008,489; hituminous slack 258,836 tons, value \$326,326; bituminous lump 2,118,008 tons, value \$2,759,873. From the above figures it will be seen that in 1916 practically three million tons of coal were imported into the territory lying between Fort William and the western boundary of Alberta. The actual figures were: Tons, 2,910,576; value at port of entry (exti-2,910,576; value at port of entry (esti-mated), \$11,915,840.

Effect of Miners' Strike

The recent strike of miners in Alberta, lasting from the first of April to the first of July and a peting practically 80 per cent of the men employed in Alberta coal mines had the effect of reducing the output in the bituminous and, anthracite mines of the province for the three months by 1,024, 300 tons as compared with the production of these mines for the corresponding three months in 1916. Allowing for a normal increase owing to new development, etc., the producing capacity of the mines affected was reduced by the strike to the extent of at least a million and a quarter tons.

Fractically all the miners in the hituminous field were affected by the strike. The bituminous mines in the Yellow-head Pass were the only ones which kept on working. The numbers of meason strike in the different fields were as follows:

	0	n stri ž	6	Total
Bituminous field	1	3,275		3,142
Anthracite field		261		296
Lignite field		2,134		4,132

coal out of 4,648,604 tons, Alberta's total output in 1916.

Some of the British Columbia mines at Fernie and Michel were also affected, but the strike in B.C. mines has not had any appreciable effect upon the coal supply in the prairie provinces as practically the whole output goes west, being bought by the Jim Hill interests for the use of the Great Northern railroad, or being used by smelting plants on the coast. The striking miners in B.C. mines numbered 1,584.

The effect of the strike on production is plainly shown by the following figures for the bituminous and anthracite fields, which were the ones principally affected:

Bituminous		months March 31 1917 649,318 47,817
Total	.513,258 Three	697,135 months
Bituminous	ending 1916 -573,173 36,052	June 30 1917 177,579 11,387
Total	609,225	188,966

Lignite Production Maintained

As the following figures on the output of Atherta's lignite coal fields actually show an increase during the six months ending June 20 last as comsix months ending June 30 hast as compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that many small mines which would not otherwise have been operated at all, or which would not have been operated to their full extent, were operated to capacity fluring the strike. Had the strike not taken place, the normal increase in production in the lignite mines would of course have been such larger. Here are the figures for all grades of coal produced in Atherta during the first six months of this year as compared with the first six months of 1916:
Lignite 931,777 972,179 40,402*
Bituminous 1,057,462 826,897 224,525†
Anthracite 71,011 59,204 11,807†

Totals. 2,054,210 1,858,280 195,930†

* Gain. † Decrease.

Alberta's coal profluction for July, August and September will show an increase over the corresponding months of last year, which increase will go towards making up the shortage. In July the increase in the bituminous and anthracite fields over July last year was about 61,990 tons.

Miners Get Big Pay

Miners Get Big Pay

The strike, it may be recalled, arose over the readjustment of the wages schedule which had been in effect from April 1, 1915, until March 31 last. Last year trouble arose piver the men's demands consequent upon the increased cost of living, whereupon the coal operators agreed to the following war house, which came into effect in August, 1916, and which is still being paid in addition to the regular rates of pay:—
5 per cent. on all contract mining rates; 8 per cent. on all contract mining rates; 8 per cent. on all contract mining rates; a per cent. on all contract mining rates; 7 per cent. on all day wage rates under \$2.47 per day; 10 per cent. on all day wage rates between \$2.47 and \$2.03 per day; 28 cents per day on day wage rate of \$3.03 per day; 25 cents per day on all day wage rates above \$3.03 per day. Conta per day on all day wage rates above \$3.03 per day. Conta per day on all day wage rates above \$3.03 per day. Conta per day on all day wage rates above \$3.03 per day. The wage rates above \$3.03 per day. The description of the findings of which wages will order an investigation at the instance of either employees or the mine owners, not oftener than ance every four months, into the cost of living, according to the findings of which wages will either be increased or decreased. Many of the miners have recently been making \$8 to \$11 per day. This was the third large general strike in the history of Alberta coal mining. In 1999 a strike occurred which affected

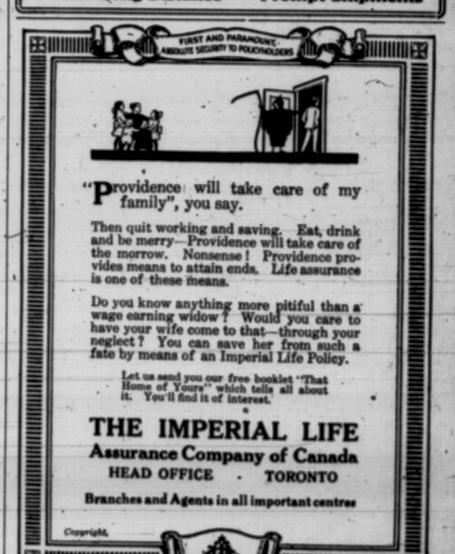
An Absolute Guarantee adays so many products are guaranteed that the full-rt is often overlooked by the user. manufacture, testing and inspection of our product is ection of our product is ant everyone who owns otor or engine to know hampion **Dependable Spark Plugs** The Champion guarantee means exactly what each word implied Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or your Money Back"—It can't be more binding. If in your opinion any Champion spark plug has not given you full value—take it to the dealer from whom you purchased it and demand that it be repaired or replaced free or get your money back—fou must be "Completely satisfied" Champions are made to give dependable service in every type of motor, gas engine or tractor. Look for "Champion" on the porcelain. Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario. ²³

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LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Eggs, 360 per doz. Butter, 340 per lb. Chickens, highest market grice

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

LIVE

Solden Star Fruit and Produce Co. Winnipeg

all the larger mines for a period of three months, but the most seriods oc-curred in 1911, lasting eight months and affecting all the larger mines in the province. The effect of this latter he province. The province the year's output trike'was to reduce the year's output tom 3.036,757 in 1910 to 1,694,564 in

strike was to reduce the year's output from 3.030,757 in 1910 to 1.094,564 in 1911, while the following year production rose, to practically three and a half million tons.

The total production of coal for all Canada during the first three months of the present year was 3,599,591 tons. The rate of production in Nova Scotia and British Columbia for the period was less than the rate for the same period in 1916, but greater in Alberta, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick Exports of coal during January, February and March were 501,570 tons, as compared with 737,744 tons in the ruary and March were 501,570 tons, as compared with 737,744 tons in the corresponding three months of 1916. Canada imported during this period 3,921,824 tons as compared with 4,002,892 tons for the corresponding three months of 1916.

sof tons for the corresponding three months of 1916.

The total quantity of coal imported into Western Canada for the six months ending June 30, 1917, was 1,097,540 tons, as compared with 1,161,164 tons for the corresponding six months of last year a decrease of 63,618 tons. Of the above imports 1,015,150 tons entered at the lake ports of Fort William, Fort Arthur and Fort Frances. The remainder of the imports crossed the boundary at various other points in Western Canada. The decreased imports, together with the reduced production in Alberta, owing to the strike, resulted in a net decrease of 259,548 tons in the amount of coal available for Western Canada for the first six months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1916.

Now that Western mines are in full operation again, combined with the fact that a number of mines are in operation which would not have been operating to a smaller extent but for the stimulus which their basiness received owing to the strike it is very probable that the deficiency will be largely if not altogether made up by the time that the cold weather arrives. The shortage of coal available in Western Canada stimulated imports to a very considerable extent. According to a dispatch from Washington on ing to a dispatch from Washington on September 14, Dr. II. A. Garfield, the fuel administrator for the United States, made the statement that Canada had been getting more than its share of coal reaching lake ports, to the detri-ment of the western States. According to an investigation which was made to an investigation which was made in consequence of complaints received by Dr. Garfield, it was foud that "in the period between August 24 and September 8, out of a total of 1,755,832 tons of coal that reached the lake ports, 530,973 tons went into Canada. The statement adds that "This istfaring excess of Canadian shipments by lake boats in normal times." Accordingly Dr. Garfield in the control of the contr is excess of Canadian shipments by lake boats in normal times. Accordingly Dr. Garfield has frequested the exports administrative board to permit no more coal to be shipped from the United States except under license restrictions, and has requested further that no licenses be granded, unless they are approved by the fuel administration. The fuel administration, and Dr. Garfield, "does not intend to cut off the transition of milk be able to equalize the distribution of roal and see the north-most and Canadia both get their fair shares."

Numering up the situation in Western-Canada on the basis of the figures shown about, it would appear that there is no reason at the present time to fear a serious shortage during the coming winter. Any attempt to force exorbitant prices from the yonsumer on the ground of serious shortage cannot therefore be jutified. Prices will be somewhat higher owing to the increased cost of production consequent, upon the increased wages being paid to miners and other factors entering into the cost of production. Farmers who have not already laid in their winter a simply will be well advised to do so at once, because, as pointed out above, no matter what the rate of production between now and freeze up there, is certain to be a shortage of coal at local points when the collect weather arrives, as neither utimes now are returned for the coal at local points when the collect weather arrives, as

fitable to carry large stocks. The remedy for the acute situation which always arises in January and February is largely in the hands of the consumer. It can be minimized if not altogether ided by prompt action now.

Solving the Screenings Problem

Continued from Page 25

wishing to buy screenings in Western Canada. In the meantime he thought that the Dominion government elevators could best do this work.

The need of cheaper stock feed if much livestock is to be properly finished, yes, even much breeding stock saved to the country, and especially poultry, was clearly shown by J. D. McGregor of Brandon, Dr. S. F. Tolmic, Victoria, E. L. Richardson, W. C. Sutherland, H. S. Arkell, acting Dominion livestock commissioner and others.

ion livestock commissioner and others. Lack of similarity of understanding Lack of similarity of understanding between the departments of agriculture and of customs at Ottawa, the first of which said screenings could be exported under license and the second that under lo conditions could these be exported made it necessary to clear this up. The meeting decided to wire Ottawa, asking an immediate lifting of the embargo and appointed a committee to fully consider the best course of action. Finally the following day at mittee to fully consider the best course of action. Finally the following day at the committee meeting the minister of agriculture announced by wire that export would be permitted under license.

Findings of the Committee

The committee appointed, after consultation most of the following day, made the following unanimous recommendations:

made the following unanimous recommendations:

That servenings suitable for the purpose of Western Stockmen could hest be handled and made available through the medium of the government interior terminal elevators.

On behalf of the railway interests W. B. Lanigan agreed to recommend, that grain consigned to government interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon for imterior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon for immediate cleaning and reshipment would be subject to a "stop-off" charge of \$2.00 per car; that the screenings resulting therefrom would be carried from these elevators to destinations either Fort William or West at the balance of the through rate from the point of origin when accumulated and reshipped in carlots.

balance of the through rate from the point of origin when accumulated and reshipped in carlots.

That the grain so cleaned would be permitted "stop-over" for milling in transit at intermediate milling points for an additional charge of one cent per 100 pounds, and reshipment at the ballance of the through rate from the point of origin.

loo pounds, and reshipment at the balance of the through rate from the point of origin.

It is expected that this will make available sufficient screenings suitable for feeding purposes to meet immediate requirements in the prairie provinces.

J. P. Jones, on behalf of the Canada Grain Commission, agreed to facilitate the movement of grain consigned to the interior elevators to point of destination, in every possible manner, as well as to separate and grind, if desired, the screenings produced in a manner satisfactory for stock feeding purposes.

This will make possible a more extended use of government interior elevators and a material saving in freight charges and handling, besides a salvage of valuable stock feeding material at central interior points. The government has made specially low rates at interior elevators for grain cleaning and handling, namely, one half cent sper bushed for unloading, cleaning and reshipping. An additional advantage to the shipper will be the obtaining of government weight certificates prior to delivery or sake at Eastern or terminal markets.

If S. Arkell announced that the live stock branch would continue the campaign of publicity it has been pursuing as already approved by the minister regarding the value and availability of the separated acreenings as a food for livestock. The department will also assist in the proper distribution.

It was decided that George Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, and J. P. Jones, of the Canada board of grain commissioners, should decide what classification should be made of elevator recentings. This will be taken it asnot at once by the proper officials and a standard determined.

In case the supply of grain screenings from interior tarminal elevators resulting from these arrangement, should

standard determined.

In case the supply of grain screenings from interior terminal elevators resulting from these arrangements, should

prove inadequate, the railways agree to extend their present tariffs from lake front terminal elevators to all western

feeding points.

The standard screenings accumulated The standard screenings accumulated by the government terminal elevator at Port Arthur will be available for Easter's requirements. Should the supply prove inneceduate, R. R. Dobell, representing the terminal elevator interests, would recommend that the terminals use their present equipment to best possible advantage to separate the screenings to standard and hold them available for Eastern shipment so far as possible without interfering with the bin space necessary for other departments space necessary for other departments of their business, and that they will take care of orders received from the Department of Agriculture for the stand-Department of Agriculture for the standard screenings as determined in preference to exporting them, provided the Department of Agriculture is prepared to offer prices equivalent to what can be obtained elsewhere; also to take equal care of orders from stockmen and feeders East and West for the standard screenings in preference to exporting them, always provided that an equivalent price is tendered on an equal basis to what can be obtained in an open market.

The findings of the committee were transmitted to Ottawa immediately. The results of the configurace were very satisfactory to the livestock men and will go far to clearing up this rather vexed problem.

U.F.B.C. AND FARMERS' PLATFORM

At a meeting of farmers held at Cow ichan, B.C. on September 16, C. G. Pål-mer, president of the United Farmers mer, president of the United Farmers of British Columbia, referring to the Farmers' Platform, stated that he did not know how far the members of the association would go in supporting it. The opinion of the central board was being secured and suggestions would be sent to the locals. He thought that the attitude of the U.F.B.C. would be to win the war first and back up the Farmers' Platform afterwards. The l'latform has the backing of 65,000 farmers but the fruit, egg and milk producers in B.C. might not agree with all its details. He was not in sympathy with the Canadian Council's inability, to agree with the findings of the Paris conference nor the 'no war after the war' plea.

Free trade, said Mr. Palmer, left

to agree with the findings of the Paris conference nor the "no war after the war" plea.

Free trade, said Mr. Palmer, left them open to attack from Germany Reference was also made by Central Secretary Poole to the Parmers' Platform. It is audience, he said, was part of the big national organization of farmers. If they did not agree with the Platform, they had to side with the capitalists, war profiteers and railway interests. Evidently free trade was the aim. If they were to have it, they must guard against German dumping. Mr. Hugh Savage of Dunean asked how they proposed to win the whr. It meant national organization for war and that included the organization of farmers all endeavoring to set farming on a proper business like hasis. The prairie farmers in trying to put their house in order had devised the Farmers' Platform. The very real way in which the farmers might help to win the war was by attacking their own problems.

The question of taxation was thoroughly discussed by the members present and the suggestion was made that every local union should appoint a taxation committee. If every local would do this and report to the central disease and deal definitely with the problem.

Stewart Lyon of The Toronto Globe, who has been the Canadian press representative for the Canadian army in France for the last six months, has been succeeded by Walter A. Willison, the representative of the Toronto News in London.



FAR

October

ever farm found wh Warren, Tork tha ing \$423 ducting t or more annual lo naking g \$400, 200 year, 73 28 made latter thr than hire about the In Neb found. It \$601 labs

age labor \$667. Th follows: \$1,500 \$1,000 \$500 to

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October 3, 1917

ARM MANAGEMENT VARIATIONS IN LABOR INCOMES

The variations in the labor incom-The variations in the labor income of different farmers is amazing. Wherever farm surveys have been conducted some farmers have been found who are making large returns, while others are found who are losing money. Professor Warren, author of "Farm Management." found in one-county in New York that out, of 749 farmers, averageing 442 labor income, 19 were considered. Tork that out of 749 farmers, averageing \$423 labor income, 19 were conducting their business at a loss of \$200 or more and 65 were farming at an annual loss of less than \$200. Of those making gains, 364 made from \$1.00 to \$400, 200 made from \$400 to \$800 a year, 73 made from \$800 to \$800 and year, 73 made from \$800 to \$1,500 and 28 made over \$1,500 annually. Of these latter three made over \$3,000, one going as high as \$9,490. It was shown that about one-half of the farmers made less than hired men's wages, one-third made about the same as hired men and one-third made more than hired men's wages.

similar variations were In Nebraska found. In 1914 508 farmers averaged \$601 labor income. In 1915 the aver-age labor income of 515 farmers was \$667. The variations for 1914 were as

a riche gran me inch			
Loss	\	No. 01	f Farmer
\$1,500 or mo	re	**	6
\$1,000 to \$1,	500	20	9
\$500 to \$1,00			30
'80 to \$500			74
Gasar			
\$0 to \$500	.43	1	145
\$500 to, \$1,00			111
\$1,000 to \$1,			.65
\$1,500 to \$2,6			28
\$2,000 to \$2,5			23
\$2,500 to \$3,0			3
\$3,000 to \$3,3			9 .
More that \$3,			5

that more farmers would conduct their husiness at a profit.

A farm survey conducted in one of the irrigated districts of Montana showed equally great variations. Of 186 farms, 60 were conducted at a loss. Eleven of these showed a minus labor income of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and two of over \$2,000. Of those showing gains 69 made less than \$1,000, 29 made from \$1,000 to \$2,000, 10 made between \$6,000 and \$3,000 and a made over \$3,000. Over one-third of these farmers were losing money and about two-thirds made less than \$1,000. At the same, time a considerable number received very satisfactory returns. The average received by the farmers for their work and management was \$5,500 per year.

per year.

It will be noted that the variation in the labor incomes in different parts of the country was not great. In the mixed farming district in New York State the average labor income was \$423. In the corn belt of Nebraska the average annual labor income for two years was \$634. This, it must be remembered was in the more prosperous years was \$634. This, it must be remembered was in the more prosperous
years of 1914 and 1915, the New York
survey being conducted in 1997-1999.
In Montana, the survey was in a district typical of the western irrigated
grain growing sections and the average
labor income was \$555. This was in
1914, but on secount of the irrigation,
the district did not suffer from the lack
of moisture. The average labor income
in each state was not more than a good
hired man's wages.

The next article will deal with labor
income as related to the size of farms.

Medical boards are now in full opera-tion examining men to be enlisted under the military service art. Those in the first class are responding rapidly and are being graded into Classes A and B, the first of which includes men fit for first line infantry service. It is started that only those grading "A" will be called up at prescht.

Our Wasteful Distribution System

Food Controller Hanna's Analysis of Situation - Difficulties of Price Control

Insuperable barriers to the fixing of food prices and the cutting down of prices to cost are seen by Food Controller Hanna. To place his views before the public he has issued the following statement—to—the

To place his views before the public he has issued the following statement to the press:

"Unless the consumers in the cities of Canada signify' their willingness to face a complete disruption of all trades, a total breakdown of real estate values, and the utter demoralization of labor conditions in the cities, the food controller cannot possibly accede to the demand made in some quarters to 'cut prices down' to 'sell food at cost,' or, as it is otherwise expressed, to 'do away with the middleman.' Such goal may be partially achieved. How much or how little can be done will be made known to the public from time to time as I find necessary. But however great may be the hardship of present food prices, however popular would be the movement to have the government sell fish or any other commodity at cost, however overburdened Canada may be with the class of people known as middlemen—radical measures cannot be promised, except upon such terms as I have just indicated.

"I must remind these Canadians who are perhaps unaware of the facts, that seven main factors may be said to govern the present prices of food.

"First—The disproportion between demand and supply, consumption and production; food cannot be cheap while there is such a growing disparity between the

number of producers and the number of

number of producers and the number of consumers.

"Second—Unrestrained competition between great foreign buyers of foodstuffs in our markets.

"Third—Unequal distribution of the available supplies; surplus production in one province being unavailable for provinces in which were shortages.

"Fourth—The food speculator.

"Fifth—The greedy middleman.

"Sixth—The supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman.

"Seventh—The waster.

"The first of these is a world condition and can scarcely be affected by the efforts of one food controller in a short period of time. The second has been corrected by the creation of central buying officers for the Entente Powers. The third is being overcome by close co-operation with the railway companies. The fourth is vigilantly guarded against. The fifth is being checked as rapidly as our committees and staff cap gather correct information as to the costs and devise remedies and penalties.

"The seventh we are hoping to eliminate by appeal and by education.

Would Precipitate Disaster

Would Precipitate Disaster

"But the sixth, the supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman, whose presence in the community is one of the most serious economic wastes of the day, whose low standards of efficiency set the standards of the whole community,

is beyond any but the widest powers of the food controller. This one of the most serious aggravations of the high price situation cannot be removed without precipitating disaster upon the whole country.

situation cannot be removed without precipitating disaster upon the whole country.

"That there have long been too many city people and too few farmers in this Dominion is common knowledge. But it is not so well known that among our city people there are too many mere distributors, too many shippers, packers, carriers, wholesalers, retailers, advertisers, printers, salesinen, brokers, sub-brokers, carriers, wholesalers, retailers, advertisers, printers, salesinen, brokers, sub-brokers, deputy brokers, assistant sub-deputy brokers, and the whole army of people in the services and professions that wait upon these middlemen. I do not say that the functions of these non-producers would be done away with, but I do say that there are too many for each function, too much duplication of effort and equipment. In the city of Toronto (the last census year) there were less than thirty thousand actual producers of goods, including a large proportion of those who produced only luxuries. The balance of, say, the one hundred thousand wage carners, in the city of Toronto must have either been servants, professional men or middlemen. And this inflated staff of non-producers, not only in Toronto, but in every Canadian city and town, was and still is dependent for its wages upon the movement of farm goods to the city and city goods to the farm and all the over-specialized, over-elaborated processes which a luxurious civilization imagines are necessary to its happiness.

"While the average consumer in our cities is giving vent to his resentment."



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

October in the Garden

HINTS FOR THE MONTH

MONTH

The first week of this month is the time to plant thips and daffodil bults.

plant thips and daffodilbults.

Calthage leaves need not be wasted. They serve as excellent feed for poultry.

Thyme, sage and sweet marjgram should now be cut, tied in bundles and hung up to dry for winter use.

When storing onions it is well to remember, that the bulbs keep best in racks in a cool dry place in the cellar.

This is the month to top dress the lawn. Give it a light dressing of a mixture of well decayed barnyard manure, poultry, manure and soil.

While digging the potatoes is a good time to select next year's seed. Select good medium sized tubers from the best in producing hills.

In this severe climate it is well to defer prining bush fruits until socie.

producing hills.

In this severe climate it is well to defer prining bush fruits until spring. Dead wood may, however, he removed without injury to the bushes.

All waste vegetable tops and weeds should be cut and destroyed by burning. Otherwise they serve as excellent harboring places for insects.

The land intended for next year's garden should get a good coat of well decayed barnyard manure. The soil should then be plowed deeply, leaving the surface rough.

should then be plowed deeply, leaving the surface rough.

Before the hard frost comes dig up the parsley and put it in pots, at can then be kept in the house all winter for it serves as an ornamental plant besides coming in handy for garnishing.

The fall is the best time to make willow cuttings for next year's planting. Use well matured wood of this season's growth. The in bundles of 100 and place in sand in an upright position. Keep them in the basement over winter.

The greatest injury to bush fruits is winter and spring freezing and thawing. Run the furrow down between the rows to provide surface draining. This will prevent ice forming around the roots and will assist the bushes in coming through the critical period.

STORING VEGETABLES

The best conditions of winter storage differ somewhat for the different veg-etables. Beets, carrots and parships dry out readily. Packing in moist sand and keeping at a temperature just above freezing is an ideal condition. Onions keeping at a temperature just above freezing is an ideal condition. Onions keep best spread out in thin layers in boxes in a dry but cool atmosphere. These vegetables will keep better if dried in the sun before storing and select only those free from cuts and bruises. Squashes and pumpkins keep best where it is dry and the thermometer about 50. Cabbages keep best in-a temperature just above freezing, but at the same time moist. It is important that good ventilation be provided where the vegetables are stored. The cellar is the most common storage place. If it contains a furnace it will be too warm for most vegetables, unless a room is partitioned off so that the heat can be kept out of it.

IN THE STRAWBERRY PATCH

Strawherries are amongst the easiest to see and the most satisfactory of the small

fruits. An experienced Manitoha horticulturist was once heard to say that he had produced more good crops of strawberries than there had been good crops of wheat in the province during the same time. In some climates they do well when set out in the fall. In the West, however, owing to the short time between the fall planting and the frost, it is best to defer planting until spring. Proper winter protection is one of the limiting factors in strawberry production. They require plenty of protection. In the late fall they should be covered with straw or old hay, preferably material that is free from weed seeds of any kind. To prevent the cover from blowing off, it may be held down by poles laid directly above the rows of strawberries.

If strawberries are not already planted in the garden, it would be wise to make arrangements for planting some next spring. They may be ordered from the nurserymen during the winter. The experience at the experiment stations throughout the West seems to be that the Senator Dunlap is one of the best, if not the best, variety for this climate. The Dakota is also a splendid variety. The Bederwood, Warfield, August Luther and Haverland are other varieties that stand well up in the list of good varieties. Keep this list for reference in ordering from your nurserymen.

The first work with strawberries in the

from your nurserymen.

The first work with strawberries in the spring is to remove the mulch. This should not be done too early and it has been found advisable to leave it until late in May.

ROTATION IN THE GARDEN

ROTATION IN THE GARDEN

A rotation of crops is as necessary in the garden as in the field, and for the same reason. Onions and turnips are often liable to serious insect injury when grown more than one year on the same land. This is particularly true of turnips. There is also greater danger of the garden crops suffering from fungus diseases when they are grown year after year on the same land. As with farm crops in general, vegetable crops produce better when alternated with grass or clover crops which improve the texture of the soil and add humus. Since vegetables vary in composition the amount and kinds of plant food required varies, but in order to get the best out of the soil and produce the most desirable vegetable crop, it is necessary to rotate them. Leguminous crops like clover, peas, beans, etc., improve the land on which they grow, while most other crops exhaust the soil. Some plants excel others in their power to search for plant food or to take plant food from the soil. Some plants feed near the surface, while others take their food mostly from the lower levels. Root crop should not follow root crop or should vines follow vines for many years in succession on the same land.

In planting the garden it is best to put all the perennial plants together on one side so that they will not interfere with the rotation into which of course they cannot be worked. It is also a good plan to arrange the other crop so that those that grow best in rows of the same width will come together. A part of this plan should include a strip of clover to be broken up once in three or four years and used for vegetables in alternation with that laid out in rows which should then be seeded down for a while.



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Farm Women's Clubs

AUXILIARY CONTEST

To the auxiliaries who are striving to win the book on Laws Governing Women and Children I should like to state that I will duplicate the offer to societies that have been organized prior to 1917. The following are the societies in the lead: Oakville 26, Little Souris 24, Stonewall 24, Bagot 24, at the latest report. Let me hear from more who would like to enter the competition.

MRS. E. C. WIENEKE, Man. Prov. Sec'y

STONEWALL AUXILIARY ACTIVE

STONEWALL AUXILIARY ACTIVE

Our W.G.G. Auxiliary is in a flourishing condition, the membership at present numbering 24, with prospects of several more in the near future. During the past two months we have been buying household supplies co-operatively and all are well pleased with the results obtained. So far we have only bought-such supplies as sugar, flour, tea, coffee and soap. This month we will have an order for 80 crates of fresh fruit and have had an offer of 40 cents less per crate than retail Trice. We hope to soon extend our orders to more varied supplies, for we all belong to the class that "looketh well to the ways of her household." In addition to this we have been discussing some of the laws which seem to affect only women and children, such as child welfare, double standard of morals, white slavery, etc. All babies will pass a thorough examination by Dr. Mary Crawford, of Winnipeg, receiving a scored certificate laid down by the Better Babies bureau of New York. Dr. Crawford will be assisted by Dr. McLeod, our municipal health officer, and Dr. M. Stewart Fraser, of the provincial board of health, who will give a talk on all subjects pertaining to child welfare.

At present we are aiming to make a success of a Better Babies contest, which will be held at our municipal fair, September 20 and 21. This is given with a view of arousing the mothers to a sense of their duties to the child before he is old enough to go to school and is in no way a heauty show. The most perfect baby will receive a \$10 war savings certificate. We hope to have our provincial president with us to present the prizes to the winners.

MRS. EMMA WIENEKE, Stonewall W.G.C.A.

MRS. EMMA WIENEKE, Stonewall W.G.G.A. Sec'y

BETTER BABIES' CONTEST

I desire to arouse the mothers all over Manitoba to a sense of their duty and obligations to the generations of children yet unborn. The "flower of Canadian manhood" is being laid low that the weaker brothers might live in freedom and security.

Canadian manhood" is being laid low that the weaker brothers might live in freedom and security.

To the reading public which may or may not be interested in child welfare I should like to make a few explanations in regard to the Stonewall contest. It is not at all a haby show in which size and beauty alone are considered. It is in reality a health contest and has for its aim the betterment of the physical and therefore the mental condition of the child up to the school age. While no one doubts the mother's love, yet no one who has ever made child life a special study, can downt the benefit the mother's love, yet no one who has ever made child life a special study, can downt the benefit the mother's lave, yet no one who has ever made child life a special study, can downt the benefit the mothers can derive from a movement of this kind.

Governments set aside vast appropriations for the betterment of all their assets, except the most valuable of all, bables. There has been a resentment among the women the world over at men's indifference on this subject, which has given birth to the child welfare movement, and I would call the attention of all our women grain growers to the importance of securing legislation to assist in bettering the conditions and environment of childhood. How about other agricultural societies becoming interested?

MRS. E. C. WIENEKE,

Man. Prov. See'y.

Man. Prov. 8

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The busy season nearly over, plans-will soon be published concerning the district conventions. Are you sending

a delegate? For the benefit of new members I might explain that an annual meeting is held in each of the 16 Groin Grower districts. The meeting generally lasts one or two days. The expense is not great. It is a splendid opportunity to meet your district director, both of the G.G.A. and women's section. The addresses and discussions are usually very good. But most important of all it gives one an insight into and knowledge of G.G.A. activities that is impossible to gain with any amount of reading.

Watch for the notices and programs of district conventions and see what can be done to send a delegate. But he sure to send a delegate to the district AND provincial convention, not the district OR provincial meeting.

VIOLET MeNAUGHTAN.

ALL ROUND PATRIOTISM

ALL ROUND PATRIOTISM

Mrs. Ella Kraft, secretary Kamsack
W.G.G.A., writes: "Up to date we
have handed in the following to the
Red Cross. The work was done by our
members, who now number 21: 13 pairs
of sox, five hospital shirts, six sults
pyjamas, 39 wash cloths and \$22.40 in
money as the proceeds of a sale of tea,
sandwiches and buttermilk at our annual picnic. We are now planning on
serving a 10 cent tea and ice cream
on August 11 for the benefit of the
Y.M.C.A. war work."

DUNKIRK SPECIALLY BUSY

Miss Josephine Milestone, accretary Dunkirk W.S.G.G.A., reports: "Many thanks for three copies of the Year Book. I took them to our meeting and three members took them home to study three members took them home to study and will return the mext week when three others will take them and so on until all have become thoroughly acquainted with the work and greatly benefitted accordingly. Our last meeting was a very busy one, all industriously knitting, though we had some difficulty in securing yars. The Red Cross firstiegina does not supply and Moose Jaw could only let us have a small quantity which we soon finished. We put on a box social to buy and also to add to our building fund. Even then the yarn was difficult to get, Enton's could not supply and the others were very expensive, but we finally didget some, hence the very busy meeting."

HOME NURSING DEMONSTRATION

We have been quite busy with our U.P.W.A. work this summer, but have also been sewing for the Red Crops and making quilts. We held a bazaar of articles and realized from the sale of the quilts and sewing the sum of \$76.10, which we intend to send to the Red Cross. We are planning to have a play for patriotic purposes in the near future. At our next regular meeting we are to have a nurse who has been in the neighborhood this summer give us a demonstration on home nursing, which I know will be very helpful.

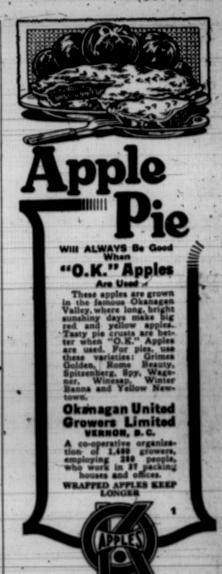
MRS. J. W. GUTHRIE.

MRS. J. W. GUTHRIE, Sunnyvale U.P.W.A.

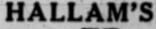
The Women's Section of the G.G.A. not only expresses the viewpoint of the organized farm women, it also brings them directly into contact with other agencies. Our local secretaries will shortly receive periodical bulletins from the Military Hospitals Commission, showing what has to he done and is being done to restore our disabled soldiers and equip them for positions of unefulness and independence. I trust our members will give this subject the same thorough attention that has been devoted to Red Cross and other patriotic work.

Do we realize how necessary it is to maintain an intelligent interest in the future of the returned soldier? If your secretary does not receive the bulletins write to the Commission at 22 Victoria street, Ottaws.

The fraternal side of our W.G.G.A. work occupies a good deal of the time









FUR STYLE BOOK

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What Did Little Mary Plant?

TELL US AND

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

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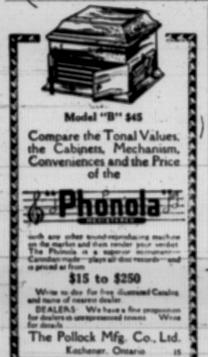




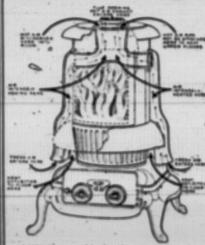
sental Building, Toronto







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of our executive. It is time well spent, as the following letter shows:

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I want to send you a line, telling you now much we appreciated having Mrs. Haight with us at the Western Student Y.W.C.A. conference at Lumsden Beach. I think it was very worth while having her give these girls, who will likely be the leaders of Western life in a few years a vision of the possibilities in bettering community life. I would be glad if you would express to the women's section of the G.G.A. our appreciation of Mrs. Haight, and we hope they may be represented again at some of our future conferences. You might be interested in knowing that there were feture conferences. You might be in-terested in knowing that there were representatives of all the Western uni-versities and colleges, with one excep-tion, in which we have associations, and that the girls were a most repre-

sentative group.

VELMA M. HAMILL,

National Student Sec y Y.W.C.A.

Toronto, Sept. 6

V. McN.

The following recommendations are the result of two meetings of the Saskatchewan committee on food control on which our G.G.A. is represented by Mr. J. B. Musselman and Mrs. John McNaughtan.

Mr. J. B. Musselman and Mrs. John McNaughtan:

"Whereas in the interests of food conservation, all profiteering on siaple foods should cease, and whereas, powerful interests, associations and combines are artificially inflating prices on certain of such commodities, therefore he it resolved that this committee recommend to the Dominion food controller the following, to apply for the period of the war:

(a) That the price of flour at the

the war:

(a) That the price of flour at the mill be fixed.

(b) That the price of wheat be definitely fixed for the whole of the present year's crop with such increase periodically as will cover the established storage charges, together with interest.

periodically as will cover the established storage charges, together with interest.

(c) That a standard weight of loaf of bread he set for Canada and that the price of bread he regulated.

(d) That whereas in the three prairie provinces fruit vis not produced, and whereas the price of imported fruit is made almost prohibitive by the exploitation of large food distributing ainterests so that factory canned truits constitute a more economical supply, therefore we believe that no prohibition of the sale and use of canned fruits should apply to the province of Saskatchewan.

(c) Whereas there is no surplus of vegetables produced in Saskatchewan, large quantities being constantly imported for the use of our towns and cities; therefore we consider that the order prohibiting the sale of canned vegetables should be abrogated so far as this province is concerned.

(f) Whereas the order restricting the consumption of certain foods is being taken advantage of in order to unduly advance the prices of those foods required for substitution; therefore we consider it highly imperative that full investigation, be made forthwith into the cause resulting in the present undue inflation of food prices.

(g) We believe that conservation of food could be materially assisted by free lectures by competent persons delivered in urban centres giving instructions for the proper preparation and preservation of foods and particularly the production and canning of vegetables.

(h) This committee greatly deplores the continued wasteful consumption of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, a wastage doubly unreasonable because much of the liquor is intended for consumption many years hence and also because this wastage tends to alichate the loyal support of many of our citizens of the various measures employed for food conservation. We therefore urge that all use of grains, sugar and other food in the manufacture of such liquor for beverage purposes be prohibited forthwith.

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Young Canada Club

THE BLUE CROSS

The BLUE_CROSS

To those who pause to think what war means to the horses, the Blue Cross Fund will specially appeal. Very few people are aware that the Blue Cross was established in 1912 and is not a new venture inspired by the present war. Its object is to give aid to war horses at any time in any part of the world. It is really the foundation of an international organization for army horses on the same lines as the Red Cross.

A surgeon's report shows that numerous horses have had bullets and pieces of shrapnel successfully extracted, cuts and sores treated and wounds healed by the most humane and scientific methods. We know the facts of previous wars, of horses with gaping, uncared-for wounds, until overcome with exhaustion, they sank to a slow death. "Does not such work as this render the Blue Cross worthy of support? There could be no better appeal for this work than is found in a letter written by an officer at the front to a friend in London. He says, "There is a fund called the Blue Cross, which is well worth your while to send a hob to, as every fittle helps. It is for the benefit of the sick and wounded horses. The poor dumb brutes suffer a lot in war time, and if you tell all your friends to send a little, you can assure them that they are doing good to those who cannot speak for themselves."

All boys and girls who wish to help the wounded horses may send their contributions to me in care of The Guide, and I will forward them to the treasurer, or you may send them direct to Mrs. Lewis, Women's Exchange, 272 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. All money send to me to be forwarded to Mrs. Lewis will be acknowledged in The Guide. As soon as you send a contribution you will receive a membership pin, which is a button with a blue cross on a white ground, and the inscription, "The Blue Cross, Help Our Wounded Horses." To wear this pin shows that you have done something to help the wounded horses.

I want to remind you of the contest in poetry writing. Already I have a few poems and they are excellent. But I want a

THEIR HAPPIEST DAY

THEIR HAPPIEST DAY

The sun was sinking slowly in the west as two hoys were walking their homeward path. They were engrossed in a very deep conversation. The question was, how should they apand—their holiday will? Was to be on the morrow. Their names was Eugene and Arnold Lambert. Eugene was a lad of 17 and Arnold two years younger. They had been working in a factory in the neighboring city and had for their attentiveness to their labor been given a holiday. They were at a loss to decide how to spend it. At last they decided to spend it in the woods which were a few miles off.

They were up bright and early the next morning. Mrs. Lambert, their mother, and their sister Sylvie, aged 13, prepared an appetizing lunch for them to take along. They decided to go on horseback and strap the lunch around one of their waists. So when their horses were bridled and saddled, they said good-bye and started off.

After riding several miles they came to the edge of the woods. They then rode

and started off.

After riding several miles they came to the edge of the woods. They then rode on to a very dense part and there they decided to tether their horses. The two boys then took their rifles, each went a different direction, and both were determined to find something.

Eugene had not gone a very great distance when he heard the drumming of what he supposed to be a partridge. He got down on his knees and crept towards the place from where the sound came. Then he looked up. He was right. There on a great hollow log, not far from him, a large male partridge was loudly drumming. His beautiful ruff was spread out like a fan and the lovely bronze feathers were glistening in the sun. Eugene's gaze never left the bird.

"If I could only get him," he whispered under his breath. He determined to try at least. He raised a trifle, aimed, shot, and the partridge being shot by the discharge of Eugène's rifle, fluttered to the ground. The boy sprang forward and picked it up. He saw it was quite dead so he took it by the feet and carried it to the place where they had left their horses. Arnold was already there and when he saw the bird he admired it immensely.

"But see what I found," he said and turned to where they had left their coats. His was wrapped up like a bundle and when he had it unwrapped he held up a tiny grey rabbit he had hidden in his coat.

"Isn't it cute!" he said, "I found it

"Isn't it cutes" he said, "I found it sitting by a little bush. It seemed to be deserted, so I thought I would take it home with me."
"If we feed and take care of it right, we can make a fine pet of it," said Eugene. The boys were both getting hungry, so they spread out the lunch and ate with a hearty appetite. They spent the rest of the day in shooting squirrels and wandering around through the trees and bushes.

Towards evening they decided to go

Towards evening they decided to go home. When they arrived home it was quite dark, but nobody had yet gone to bed. They put their horses in the stable, took the bridles and saddles off them, fed them, and then went to the house. They were at once obliged to show what they had got. The smaller delighted with the little rabbit. Mr. Lambert thought both boys had got nice prizes, but he liked the partridge in particular, saying, "It will be nice mounted."

"Well" said Arrived.

"Well," said Arnold, as he went to bed that night, "I kelieve this has been my happiest day." "Mine too," agreed Eugene.

And now if you were to visit at Arnold and Eugene's home and peep into the sitting racop you would see, sitting upon a perch, a lovely mounted partridge with its now fixed glass eyes and its heautiful ruff glistening in the sunlight.

If you would also go around to the garden you would see a rabbit cage with a large grey rabbit creeping softly about, leaving remnants of cabbage leaves and

WAVA ALICE RUTH DUTCH,

A TRIP TO TOWN

One day in the early part of August, my mother, father, brother and I went to Calgary. In the morning we went out to the park. I saw small statues and one large one of a man on horseback. It was made of bronze. There were morning glories, four o'clocks, pansies and a great many other flowers besides. There were plants too.

glories, four o'clocks, pansies and a great many other flowers besides. There were plants too.

When we got back we did our trading. At one o'clock the stores closed. Then we went out to Sarcee camp to see the soldiers. We went on a street car. We saw the soldiers warch. We saw the soldiers learning to shoot and heard them playing in the hand. In front of the soldiers tents there were stones painted white. After a while we came back to town.

Father and I went to a picture show. At the picture show I saw a man that went into a grocery store. The clerk didn't want him in there so he chased him out, then threw a can of beans at him. The man took the beans home. He poured them out into a pic plate, held it up to the lamp to get warm, while doing this he burned his fingers and dropped the pic plate. He dropped the beans on a napkin, then started to cat them. When about half finished some one knocked at the door. When he opened the door he saw a man and began to talk. While they were talking, a cat came in and began to eat the beans, pretty soon one man saw the cat eating beans. The visitor went away and the man took the cat by the neck and shook the beans out of the cat. Then we asent home. When we got beene I was very tired. I hope to see my story in print this time.

BERTMAN NEWTON.

BERTMA M. NEWTON

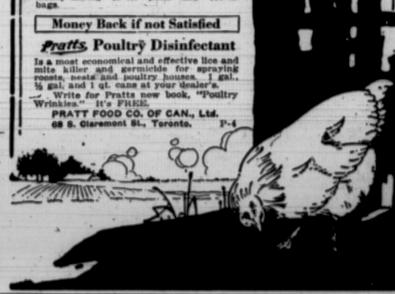
Proper Feeding Pays

Yes and handsomely, too. Here's what Mr. H. W. Corbett, of Annapolis, N.S., has to say about it: "I have a flock of Plymouth Rock pullets. I put five in a separate house and gave them Pratts REGULATOR

In February the five pullets produced 116 eggs, or 23 to 24 each. The other 30, without having Praits, produced only 15 to 16 eggs each. 1 then fed the 30 Prait's Poultry Regulator, and in 10 days my hens increased 50 per cent. in laying."

Could you ask for better proof than this?

Order Praits to-day from your dealer.
He has it in popular-priced pkga., also in money-saying 25-lb. pails and 100-lb.



The Cleanest Range

The Kootenay has a nickeled steel, rust-proof oven that is as easy to wash and keep clean as any cooking utensil. The ash-chute directs all the ashes into the pan, which is roomy and large enough to hold a two days' accumulation. Write for booklet.

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to faston up closely across from up single at neck; beautiful are made up single quality derk mak and double circles skine; softsik \$55 making a \$50 making a complex states and complex states are states as a complex states and complex states are states as a complex states are st

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in. Tong; made from fine quality, full-foured skins. with large show collar and deep cuffs, loose full box style; best lin-ing and trim. \$95 mings. Price \$95

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BY

MAIL

The School Lunch

The school lunch is somewhat of a problem, although I will admit in many of our homes it is not the problem at should be. Anything that comes to hand and that the child does not object to too strenuously is put in the lunch box, regardless of its food value or its digestibility. At the rural school I attended a large number, of the children brought their lunches. I have often seen the children with fried sausage and mince pie as the main part of their mid-day, meal, or pickles and bread and rich cake for dessert. Now that is criminal. The children may survive and usually do, but their mental and physical development is surely arrested. One need not go to any great amount of work to prepare a nutritious and easily digested luncheon, the simplest foods are the best and they can be served in endless ways that are very attractive.

Because the child is growing he needs large quantities of body building food. The foods rich in these necessary elements are eggs, milk, meat, peas, beans, lentils and nuts. Children are more active than grown persons and may need more energy producing foods than an adult. They get these in the fats, sugars and starches contained in potatoes, corn, cereals, rice, macaroni, tapioca, molasses and syrup. Fats are furnished in hatter, olive oil, suet, cream, lard, bacop, fat, meats and nuts. Then the child needs lime for the building of bone and teeth. These are taken in the form of milk, eggs, peas, beans, nuts, fruits and some vegetables, oatmeal, uspolished rice and whole wheat flour. So in preparing the lunch as should keep this in mind and try to have at least one article from each list.

Experiments show that wherever warm food has been added to the cold lunch

whole wheat flour. So in preparing the lunch als should keep this in mind and try to have at least one article from each list.

Experiments show that wherever warm food has been added to the cold lunch at school the results have been good. Greater interest in school work, higher scholarship, better health and less need of discipline have resulted. The day is coming when the smallest rural school will have a simple equipment that will enable the teachers and pupils to make at least one hot dish and do away with the forsaken look a cold lunch asually has. The first essential is an oil stove or heater of some kind; in some cases the top of the stove used for heating may be utilized. If one has an oil stove there is a small portable oven costing about \$1.25 that may be used on one of the hurners and greatly increases the possibilities for variety. A kettle, saucepan, can opener, potato masher, egg beater, measuring cup, dish pan and some knives, forks and spoons will do to start with. If the confimunity cannot provide these, the money may be raised by giving some simple entertainment or perhaps cach of the children would bring one article, It is worth trying anyway. A table is not necessary, but very convenient, and the boys in the school might construct one out of packing boxes. Have the top removable and it may be stood against the wall when not in use.

As to the material for making the various dishes, most of the people in rural sections have plenty of butter, eggs and milk and will gladly provide them in turn. These with potators, corn, tomatoes and cocoa will furnish a good variety. Many teachers complain that they have not the time to bother with a hot dish for lunch. Ask the older girls to help shoulder the responsibility and the bays to see that there is an abundance of wood and weter, Most of the dishes may be prepared in a few minutes.

One of the essentials of the well ordered cold hunch box that is easily washed and carried. If the hox is not ventilated and compact, A paper bag may be used and discarde

Sandwiches

Sandwiches
Sandwiches often form the main part of the lunch; here are some suggestions for fillings:
Ham, chicken or veal, minced fine, seasoned, and mixed with cream available tressing. Hard cooked eggs may be added.
Cottage cheese, plain or mixed with nuts.

Raisins, nuts, dates and figs, ground mixed with fruit juice.

Sardines, salmon, etc., boned, seasoned with paprika and lemon juice or mixed with salad dressing.

Hard cooked eggs, chopped, mixed with grated cheese, butter and vinegar. Use with rye bread.

Salted peanuts, ground fine and mixed with cream or salad dressing.

Dates ground and rubbed to a paste with orange juice. Good served with cocoo.

Thin slices of tender meat, veal, beef, chicken, etc.

Egg Sandwiches

Boil three fresh eggs for 15 minutes. When cold, remove the shells and mix the yolks and whites together in a bowl with one tablespoonful of butter until quite smooth. Then add salt, pepper and a little papitia. Spread the mixture on thinly cut bread and butter, press well and trim them. Cut into neat pieces.

Baked Bean Sandwiches

Mash the beans a little and mix with a sahd dressing. Spread between but-tered slices of bread and pour over the beans a little mushroom catsup or onion-

Fig Paste for Sandwiches

Fig Paste for Sandwiches

Three-quarters of a pound of figs cut into small pieces, three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of seeded raisins, a cupful of water and the juice of half a lemon. Stew on the back of the stove until very soft, remove and add a dessertspoonful of vanilla. Then put all through the meatgrinder, and to clear the grinder use two or three crackers. If desired the crackerdust may be stirred into the paste. It is then ready to use and will keep almost indefinitely. This is delicious between thin, delicate crackers or thin slices of brown bread. It may be put on very thin slices of bread and butter in layers and cut down like cake.

'Club Sandwiches

' Club Sandwiches

Arrange on slices of bread (toasted or untoasted), thin slices of cooked bacon; cover with slices of roast chicken and cover chicken with salad dressing. Place a slice of bread on top.

Stuffed Eggs

Cut hard-cooked eggs in halves, lengthwise or crosswise; remove yolks and season with salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard to suit taste. Add butter to make mixture of ashooth consistency. Refill whites, wrap halves or whole eggs in wax paper. Stuffed eggs are very good without vinegar and mustard. Add a little hutter instead and season with pepper and salt.

Fruits and Dessetts

Fruits and Desserts

Fresh and canned fruits have an important place in the school lunch and should be used whenever possible. The dessert may supply the sweet which is so attractive to the child. It may be a piece of plain cake, a frosted cooky, dried fruit such as dates or figs, a few pieces of candy, or some sweet chocolate. Again, a dessert, such as rice pudding, caramel custard, or tapioca cream, may furnish the main part of the meal.

Hot Dishes

Hot Dishes

If the food from home can be supplemented with one hot dish so much the better. The following are suggestions for this addition to the menu. They are not expensive and are easily and quickly prepared.

Cream of Potato Soup

Scald milk with onion in it, remove onion, and add milk slowly to potatoes. Melt butter, add flour and gradually pour on milk. Season and serve. A little celery salt very much improves the flavor. I dry the celery leaves in the fall and use those instead.

Coddled or Scrambled Eggs

September of milk and other ingredients and stir over boiling water until mixture thickens.

Cream of Tomato Soup

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



H. CATER BRANDON, I



on the hot five minute in heated of Note—If the cocoa I tion of skir of salt gr 4 level tables butter

October

gases to per of the ton the milk, and pour Pour the t

1 cup boiling Scald mi and cocon on the hot

butter.

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Melt bu

add milk

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6 or 8 pota dium sizes cubes) Cook po until tende cook until Add butte serve hot.

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"The food

14 cents be cod steaks such an or it aimed to directed ag

our wing

gases to pass off. This prevents the acid of the tomato curdling the milk. Scald the milk, melt the butter, add the flour and pour on gradually the scalded milk. Pour the tomatoes into the milk slowly, season to taste and serve.

Cocoa

3 tevel tablespoons

1 cop boiling water. 3 cups scalded milk.
Scald milk in double boiler. Put sugar and coepa in a saucepan and slowly pour on the hot water, stirring constantly; boil five minutes; add to scalded milk. Serve in heated cups.
Note—If beaten with Dover egg beater, the cocoa becomes foamy and the formation of skin on top is prevented. A pinch of salt greatly improves the flavor of cocoa.

Cream Toast

t level tablespoons four t caps milk.

1 traspoon salt
1 traspoon salt
1 traspoon salt
4 level tablespoons four 6 shees toast.

Melt butter, add flour and salt; then add milk gradually, stirring constantly until smooth and starch is thoroughly cooked. Serve on toast. until smooth and cooked. Serve on toast. Creamed Potatoes 2hups m

or 8 potatoes (medium sized, cut into a tablespoons butter salt and pepper.
Cook potatoes in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, add hot milk and cook until the milk is nearly absorbed.
Add butter and seasoning, cook and serve hot.

the Combing Book.

Our Wasteful Distribution System

against the middlemen in general, and against the big middlemen (the packing and distributing corporations for example) in particular, he overlooks two vital facts.

Two Vital Facts

Two Vital Facts

"First, that he himself is probably a middleman of the least essential and least efficient sort and dependent for his living upon the continuance of effete economic conditions, and, second, that any government regulations tending by radical means to reduce the middleman's spread or margin of profit tends to wipe out the unnecessary and inefficient middleman and to make still richer the big middleman and his corporations. I do not say this is just, I only point out that it is true and that so long as it is true the food controller cannot "cut prices," or "wipe out the middleman," or 'sell goods at cost.

wipe out the middleman, or 'sell goods at cost.

"The food controller knows, for example, that end steaks can be sold at a profit by certain, large retail organizations in Toronto at 14 cents a pound. It would seem to be in the immediate interests of the Toronto householder to direct that 14 cents be the maximum retail price for cod steaks in Toronto. But indirectly such an order would ruin the very man it aimed to benefit. For such legislation, directed against one class of trade, could not consistently be denied against other, classes of trade. It would force out of the business not only the ordinary dealers in cod steaks, but, to be consistent—all small fish dealers. The small milk dealer must then be asked to operate on as small a 'spread' as the large milk concerns—a thing he cannot do owing to his smaller volume of turnover. The ordinary butcher would then have to give way to the department afore butcher, the modest bakery to the large bread factory, and the little groscery to the big one.

"There has not been and there will not be an instant's hesitation to bring to bear all the powers of the food controller against any producer or middleman whom we find in our present investigations to be making an undue charge for, his services—an unfair 'spread'.

Would Effect Confusion

Would Effect Confusion

Would Effect Confusion

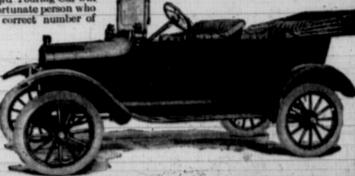
"Unquestionably, as I said before, there are too many middletnen. Without a doubt, by fixing maximum prices so that only the hig concerns could operate, we could force thousands of middlemen out of their offices and stopes, and theoretically, into factories and onto farms. But such transformations could not be quickly effected without appalling confusion. Shops and offices would be idle. The men who depend for their income on renting shops or selling goods to retailers, or delivering goods or collecting bills, armies of people who wait on these

NEW MODEL, FIVE PASSENGER

Touring Car Given Away

YES, SIR; it's a fact! This brand new Ford Touring Car will be given away absolutely free to the fortunate person who first estimates the correct or nearest correct number of kernels in five pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat, which our Official Contest Judge has selected and deposited in the vaults of the National Trust Co. under his personal seal. You can win this magnificent prize.

The Nor'-West Farmer Western Canada's nal, established over 35 yags. Issued twice a month and containing from 50 to 70 pages of first-class-reading matter in each oflitton Western with an intention to help and interest every member of the farm home.



ESTIMATES ALLOWED FREE

for'-West Farmer. Note the following schedule:-

The Nor'-West Farmer WINNIPEG, CANADA

WINNING CLIP THE COUPON

in turn wouldkie deprived of their revenue. Rents and taxes would go unpaid. The value of real estate would collapse. The credit structure of the whole community would be violently shaken. A wasteful way of living might thus be corrected—

credit structure of the whole community would be violently shaken. A wasteful way of living might thus he corrected-but at what a price?

"The first duty of the food controller, let me remind you, is not to cut prices, climinate middlemen, 'sell goods at cost, or correct in a day economic evils, which unthrifty and luxurious use has allowed, even encouraged to grow up, but to protect Canada, the Canadian troops, and our share of the wall of the empire against disaster through famine, I—I use the word without exaggeration, I can do this only by decreasing consumption and as far as possible increasing production. Against the other price-raising factors, against 'competitive buying by foreign governments, against unequal distribution of resources, against speculators, greedy middlemen and wasters, the public will be vigilantly protected. But with wages better than ever and unemployment unknown, with the purchasing power of a dollar in the food man at very little lower than its purchasing power in the labor market, the middle and well-to-doclasses of Canadians still buying luxuries, really cheap food, would for the present by a disastrous invitation to these classes—the really poor need no exhortation from me to economize—to squander our scant provisions and defeat the very object for which the food controller was appointed.

"Let those who see only their own immediate interests, in the price of, say, eggs, those who find their motors a burden, or their margin for amusements interfered with owing to the prize of butter, those who seek public favor* by crying out against middlemen, those, who, by the way, decline to co-operate with the food controller because he cannot lend his office for the promotions of this or that propaganda, study for a moment the complexity of connections and cross-connection in the economic fabric. Let them observe not just the first, but the second and third effects of the legislation they ask. It may be said by the hasty that the food controller is defending the big interests or that he co



The Elevator Proper is made of & inch steel well casing. 61 inches in diameter, which makes it practically indestructible.

The Conveyor Chain does not come in contact with the Elevator sides at any point, which reduces draft and increases capacity of the Elevator.

Capacity is based on the speed at which it is driven, ranging from 15 to 20 bushels per minute, or even faster.

Power. Horse or Engine. A 2 horse power with the tumbling rod revolving not less than 65. or more than 100 revolutions per minute may be used. Any standard gasoline engine from 3 to 6 horse power will drive the John Deere Tubular

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Reference: ANY HANK OF COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

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FOR THE NORTH SHORE and EASTERN DEMAND

Car lots purchased on sample or grade. Car lots sold on commission, sample and grade. Drop a Card asking for our letter on Oats. If you have Oats to sell we deal direct and can show you a profit.

Bole Grain Company FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

ness as it is important for Canadians to realize the truth of their condition. The thoughtful, the public spirited, and the just minded men and women who constitute the great talk of our country's population will be quick to understand me when I say that the food controller will be among the first to welcome any reduction of the cost of our middleman system, if and when the Canadian people show that they understand the price and are ready to pay it—to accept, temperarily, ruin to every city and town in the country."

NEW RYE FLOUR MILLS

A new rye flour mill is now in course of erection close to the C.P.R. tracks, Winnipeg. Its capacity will be about 100 barrels per day and it should begin tousiness about November 15. The company will be known as the B.R. Rye Flour Mills, Limited, with a capital of \$40,000. Eight or ten men will likely be employed.

There has always been considerable demand for this flour in Western Canada, but it has been entirely from the foreign element, mostly Germans and Galleians, as it was customary in their home country to use rye flour. Mr. Hrundgit, who will be in charge of the new mill, says that much more rye flour would be used in Canada, if the people appreciated its palatability and, food value. It takes about six bushels or a little more of rye to make a barrel of

dt is worth about \$11 per harrel to the un Minneapolis, the duty is 50 cents per barrel, plus 71 per cent War Tny, which makes its fully equal to more than the price of wheat flour. Often a considerable percentage of wheat is mixed with the rye when making rye flour. Bye flour dough does not rise as well as that from wheat flour.

This will establish in Winnipeg, at an early date a market for a good deal of the rye now being grown in various parts of the West. Rve is now worth around \$1.80 per bushel at Winnipeg. It is a very sure crop, especially useful in destroying had weeds, such as how Thistle or Canada Thistle and furnishes at the same time a large amount of pature. With a market assured the growing of rye mould be much increased in Westery Canada in the near future. Heretofore we have had to ship all our rye to Duluth or Minneapolis.

It was announced on September 30 that the strike of G.N.W. Telegraph operators who had been out for one week had ended and that the striking operators had secured their demands. The strike was occasioned by the refusal of the company to grant its employees the awards that had been recommended by the conclinatory board of the department of labor. It is rumored that government activity has had much to do in persuading the company to meet the demands of the ptriking employees.

October

Rej. Others

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he Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

		WE	enten	EG F	UTUI	Get.	Week	Year	
	25	26	27	28	29	1	Ago	Ago	
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This week	5,422,626 10 3,077,197 20	This week Last week	4,457,896 00 3,731,270 20
Increase 1 C.W. 2 C.W. 3 C.W. Ex. 1 fd.	2,345,428 50 13,171 26 1,245,000 26 359,228 31 543,294 09 539,151 74		726,625 40 46,391 ks 798,863 30 272,633 07 39,604 27 530,779 21

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War he	condition to Mineral	76 1617 -	

Week ending Se	5,422,626	7.— Oats 2,699,848 959,371	Barley 523,581 19,656
Total In American Tees.	7,4%3,659 +151,000	3,659,219 275,586	543,231 212,000
Total this week		3,935,807 4,283,934	755,237 529,301

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators
for the week ending. Wednesday, September 26,
was as follows:—

Ele- vator	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship d dur- ing week	:Now in store
Calg- ary	Wheat	707.00 1,870.00	2,432.00	4,403.00 2,338.00
:	Barley Flax		9	109.00 516.00
Moose Jaw	Onto Barley Flax	12,242.30	49,435.50 22,579.04	70,585.00 18,727.22 641.32 70.10

THE CASH TRADE '
(Minneapolis, Sept. 29)

(Minneapolis, Sept. 29)

CORN—Demand small and market otherwise entureless. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.92 to \$1.94, ther grades at \$1.78 to \$1.90. Receipts today car, last year 2 cars. Shipments today 2 cars, ast year 25 cars.

ATS—Very poor demand. No. 3 white sold room 5 cent under Minneapolis December to 5 cent over, according to transit freight rates. No. 3 chite closed at 564 to 584 cents. No. 4 white sta at 554 to 58 cents. Receipts today 105 cars, ast year 105 cars. Shipments today 177 cars, set year 198 cars. Shipments today 77 cars, set year 78 cars.

RYE—Fasier. Mills were bidding \$1.864, thich was 21 cents under yesterdayly closing price.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S CROP ENTIMATE Optawa, Nept. 26.—The preliminary estimate of the 1917 crop estimate as initial by the consusa and statistics branch today is na follows:

Grain	Acreage	Yield Bus.	1
Wheat (All Canada) Wheat (Prairie	14,755,800	249,164,700	

13,619,470 225,779,700 224,307;200 12,052,000 399,643,000

... 224,199,000 239,065,460

	LIVENTOCK	Supt. 29	Your age	Rept. 27	Calgary Sept. 29	Chicago - Sept. 27	Sept. 25
. , , , , ,	Cattle Choice steers Best bytcher steers Fair to good butcher steers Good to choice fat cows Medium to good cows Canners Good to choice heifers Good to choice heifers Fair to good heifers Best oten Best oten Best oten Fair to good feefers Fair to good feefer steers Fair to good feefer steers Fair to good feefer steers Fair to good stocker steers	8 25-9 00 7 50-8 25 7 50-8 25 7 00-7 50 6 00-7 00 4 50-5 00 7 50-8 50 6 50-7 50	\$ 0 \$ 0 6 60-7 00 6 25-6 60 5 50-6 00 5 50-6 00 4 75-5 25 6 60-6 40 5 00-6 75 5 75-6 25-5 75 4 50-5 00 5 00-6 00 5 00-6 00	8 0 8 0 11 00-12 25 10 25-11 00 8 25-10 00 8 00-8 50 7 00-8 00 5 00-9 00 7 00-8 00 9 00-9 25 6 25-7 25 8 00-9 25 7 00-8 25 7 00-8 25	6 e 6 e 0 00-10 50 7 85-0 00 7 25-8 25 6 50-7 25 8 50-6 50 8 20-5 00 6 25-7 00 6 25-7 00 6 00-8 00 6 00-8 00 6 75-7 25	\$ c \$ c 15.75-17.90 12.00-15.50 9.00-12.00 9.25-11.00 7.00-9.25 5.00-5.75 9.50-15.00 6.50-9.50 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 8.50-7.00 9.7.25-9.00	10 00-12 00 6 00-10 00 8 00-8 50 7 00-8 50 4 25-5 25 7 00-8 50 6 00-7 00 6 50-7 00 6 50-7 75 8 50-7 75
	(each)	875-890	\$65-\$60	\$90-\$125	875-800	*********	*******
	(mach)	\$50-\$75	845-855	965-965	\$70-\$75	*******	********
	Choice bogs, weighed off care Light hogs Heavy sown Stage	15 00	11 × 10 × 00 × 00 × 00 × 00 × 00 × 00 ×	18.73	8 17.00	14 50-18 00 14 25-14 75 16 25-16 75 17 75-18 60	17.50-18.50
	Sheep and Lamba Ch clambs Bee, killing sheep	9.00-14.50	4.50-9.25 7.00-4.25	11.00-10.75 11.00-12.00	12 00-13 00 11 00-11-60	13 00-17 90 11 50-12 00	12 25-14 25 9.66-16.60

Date.	1*	r	9.	WHEAT			Feed	Tfi	TIS	TIS	scw	3 CW	DATE Se I Fo	174	2 F4	\$CI	PARLE V4CW	Food	INW	4Fcw
Sept. 25 26 27 27 29 20 Ort 1 Week ago Year ago	201 221 221 221 221 221 221	215 215 218 218 218 218 218	21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5	200 2004 2004 2004 2005 2005	193 194 296 198 194 194	163 165 165 185 165 165	175 175 175 175 175 175	213 214 214 214 214 2144 215	212 214 213 213 213 213 212	20A	585888	661 651 651 64 64	654 654 65 634 64	65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6	65 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	125 125 126 126 126 128	121 121 121 121 121 110	115 115 115 114 112	829 829 831 826 8214	823 323 825 826 8174
7 m	224 1654	216 - 1621	215; 157į	1507	199 144;	163	175 1091	216	212	206	:634	- 664 - 53	51	521	521	124	120 864	114	829 223	\$21 220

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

. Closing prices on the pri	incipal western
markets on Friday, September	Oc. measures
markets on Friday, September	26, were:
Cash Grain Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat \$2.21.	Prince set
1 Peter, wheat	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat 2.15	Prices set
No. 3 wheat 2 15	Prices set
3 white cats 65	80 56-80 584
Declar 1 19 1 99	1 14 5 90
Dartey	1.14-1.00
Flax, No. 1 3.234	, 3.394

Barley (Frairie Provinces)

Flax (All 1.242,000 10,067,500 Flax (All 1.242,000 10,067,500 Flax (Frairie Provinces)

Rye (All 211,870 4,194,950 Rye (Prairie Provinces)

The Guide's crop estimate is placed beside that of the Dominion government for comparison. These Gio estimates are much closer than any other published on the Western crop.

Province	Wheat	Linseed	Oats
Buenos Aires	Arres 593,505	Acres 531,274	2,088,032
Nanta Fe	2,317,492	1,309,653	123,552 123,552
Entre Rios	1,111,970	494,209 84,015	158,328 247,104
Other Provinces	617,781	49,421	86,487

WILL ENFORCE U.S. PEDERAL NYANDARDS
Prequent reports of an agitation looking to the suggestsion during the period of the war of the recently enacted United States Crain Standards Art and the grading system established under that act have led to a definite announcement from the food administration and department of agriculture as follows:

All purchases of wheat over which the Food

50hr

35e

Sample Market at **Fort William**

Is this Convincing?

In Part V. Grain Statistics, 1917, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, page 98, the following statement will be

> "It has been amply demonstrated from the results of the laboratory tests that, in very many cases at least, the Grading is not Fair and Equitable, not because the inspection is not correct, but because the Canada Grain. Act is faulty. The Chemist reports that the grades as now defined, bear no definite relation to their actual milling and baking value, and are more or less

These words were written by the Chief Chemist of the Dominion Government Grain Research Laboratory, after exhaustive tests had been made.

The Remedy

In Sample Market Trading you simply show a sample of your grain to the prospective buyer and you will get the value of your product, irrespective of its grade.

This extra method of disposing of your product does not cost you anything. If you cannot receive more on sample trading than by grade, you can still sell by grade.

This Exchange has made all necessary arrangements for sample market trading, and some producers have already seen the benefit of this method of disposing of their product. We have the buyers here who want your grain, with the result that strong competition prevails.

If you want further information, please drop us a postal card or letter. We are here to answer your inquiries. Address:

The Secretary,

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange Fort William, Ont.

Seven months	1917	1916
Chicago	1.938,594	1:659.2
Kansas City	1.309,019	957.0
Omaha	787,784	656.70
St. Louis	-656,339	496,7
Fort Worth	960.927	532.7
Bioux City	359,722	298.7
St. Joseph	303,425	227.6
Mysres	321.051	282.3
Hiffalo	239.271	224.6
Oklahoma City	310,135	134.7
Indianapolis	284,559	210.1
Jersey City	359,058	350.5
Milwaukee	188,931	154,3
St. Paul	465,286	406.6
Cincinnati	217,684	165.1
Wichita	183,608	99.2
Al the leaser marke	to without excep-	stion sho

There recently arrived at Pacific Coast po90,000 barrels of Australian flour, and an addition
60,000 are now said to be on the way. Australia
flour is being offered at between \$0.00 and \$0.

per barrel and all domestic requirements can
more than fulfilled at the present rate of outp
of coast mills. The result is a temporary ups
in the coast flour market. The inability of t
sailing ship to contend with the submarine as
therefore its turn to the safer ground in the Pacit
promises considerable arrivals of the Australia
wheat and flour. The

DEARNESS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN HOLLAND

Consul Frank Mahin, Amsterdam-as more than doubled in price in the nee the war began is indicated by





PIX U.S. FLOUR PRICES

New York, September 26.—Announcement is made by the flour distribution committee of the New York Produce exchange appointed by the United States food administration that

Inited States food administration that the following prices will apply to flour to be sold by the food administration through this committee:

For all export patents, \$13.25 per sack of 220 pages, which is equivalent to about \$11.50 per barrel; all first clears, from \$11.90 to \$12.25 per sack of 220 pagends, according to quality, which is equivalent to \$10.60 to \$10.50 per barrel.

CHIPMAN APPOINTED

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, has been appointed to the advisory beard of the International Soil Products Exposition. At this exposition the grain and Segetable products of the world are shown in open competition. The twelfth exposition was held at Peoria within the last three weeks.

October

FOR SALE C cattle, imp. stock getter

Yorkton, Sa

tered Jerse butter fat. Man. RED POLLEI

DUROC-JE

HEEP FOR

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FOR SALE-registered po

SEED (EEES WANT ern rye. H Sperialists, V

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t ports ditional stralian d \$0.00 can be output y upset of the ine and Pacific stralian heat in 000,000 lable to ad will

present all price ore the

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grain ld are

STOCK-MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORK shires: Prices reduced on young bulls. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP OR cattle, imp. Belgian stallion, 1,950 lbs., good stock getter. W. I. Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 40-2

McOPA FARM SPRING DUROC-JERSEY boars One aged Suffolk ram W. S. Barker & Son, Deloraine, Man. 40-4

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Marss and Fillies for sale. 28tf

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows, due to freshen soon. Young bulls fit for service. Yearling heifers, D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Saak. 37-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE TWENTY REGIS-tered Jersey cattle. Heavy milkers, rich in butter fat. Apply, D. Smith, Gladatone, Man. 39tf

RED POLLED BULL, MAX 1888, FIVE YEARS,

ROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale:

ROARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-Jersey. The money makers. From our prise winning herd. Have new blood-for breeders. Write for particulars. 2J. W. Bailey & Son., Wetaskiwin, Alta. 27-4

DUROC-JERSEYS-LATE AUGUST AND early Sentember pigs for sale, from prize winning early September pigs for sale, from prize winning stock. Price, one, twelve dollars; more than one, ten dollars each. At six weeks old. Thou MacNutt, Saltronto, Susk. 40-2

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, ALL AGES, for sale. At Medicine Hat Exhibition with a entries I won a first prizes. For particulars and prices apply to J. A. Johnston, Woolchester, Alberta. 40-3.

MPROVED YORKSHIRES - FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

YOUNG REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, 10 DOL-lars each. H. Sorby, Keddleston, Snak. 29-4

SHEEP

1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Sufficile, Oxford, Lincoln, Leienster and Shropshite rame for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs, Simon Downie & Stone, Carstaire, Alta. 37tf

HEEP FOR SALE—4,000 BREEDING EWES, all ages, bred from Cheviot, Leicester and Oxford bucks. 2,000 lambs, twes and wathers mixed. John Bayne, Box 129, Tompkins, Sack.

706 BREEDING EWEN FOR SALE. WRITT for particulars and prices. W. H. Brett, Eris St., Winnipeg, Man. 201

10 CHOICE OXFORD RAM LAMBS, 2 SHEAR-

FOR NALE SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS PROM registered potents. Males eight dollars, females five dollars each. J. A. Hurley, Guertany, Nask

REGINTERED COLLIE PUPPIES FROM IM. ported parents. Males \$15; females \$10. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 27-4

POULTRY AND EGGS

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, Aldrein strain, \$2.00 cach. R. G. Martin, Eden, Man.

FOR SALE. EIGHT TRIOS OF GREY AFRICAN green. \$12 00 per trio, or \$4.50 single birds.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED-TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST orn ryo. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Son Specialists, Winnings 24

PALL RYE EARLY AMBER, FOR SEEE cleaned, \$2.10 a bushel. 4. M. Crandal Crandal Man.

THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, exceeding illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed case of lumber, shingles, dones, windows, etc. A. B. C. ching Lumber Co. Ltd. Calgary, Alsa. 25sf.

PENCE POSTS - SPLIT CEDAR, HOUNIA T or and record willow femes posts. Posts prices delivered at your stasion or Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM SIX weeks to three months old for sale, from mature prise winning stock. Also Shropshire rams and ram lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta.

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word-Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. "All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—1 HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE and 1 Cocksbutt plow. 8 stubble and 6 breaker bottom; also 1 Battle Creek Advance separator, 32 in. Cash or terms to suitable party. P. H. C., Box 653, Bagos, Man. 38-3

CASE OUTFIT—20-40 GASOLINE ENGINE 28-50 separator, 6 bottom plow, in apletedid - condition. Phone 8 or Bus 251, Portage la Prairie, Man.

WANTED-TRACTOR AND PLOWS, CHEAP for eash. State all particulars. Rathman, 223 Vaughan St., Winnipeg.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale-sheap in Saskstohewan. Can eatisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$500.00 to \$500.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Hank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

PARMS WANTED—MUST BE HIGHLY CUL-tivated, good land, closic to achool. Send for description blank. No option required, buyers whiting. Dominion Farm Exchange. Somered Bldg., Winnipeg.

FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES best fruit land in B.C. All improved and planted out and in hearing condition. But 450, Hatsie, B.C.

IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE—STATE locality desired. Terms and full particulars on application to General Administration Society, Regina, Saak. 39-6

WANTED TO BUY HALF SECTION FOR mixed farming, near town and achood, good water, running water preferred. Nathan Medd, Adanae, Sask.

WANTED-TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm of unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Ralifwin, Wiscons's. 46:

WANTED-TO: HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State each price, full descrip-tion. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS FULLY EQUIP-ned or uncultivated, catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerant Bidg., Winnipog. 27ti

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BUTTER WRAPPERS—PURE VEGETABLE parchment. 8 x 11 inches, name and address plain or with cut of Jersey, Holatein or Ayrshire cow printed. Cheap as the "Choice Dairy Butter" kind. Samples furnished. 250 for 81.25, postage paid. Johnston Printing Company. Strome, Alberta.

AGENTS WANTED—IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS to take orders for farm implement supplies and accessories, including plow shares of every make, take orders for farm implement supplies and eccessories, including plow shares of every make, and other repairs for different farm machinery, actualve territory given to live agents. Our ding prices are right. Mutual Supply Co., Vinnipeg.

CARLOAD NO. 1 WHITE POTATOES FOR sale. What offers. D. B. Howell, Yorkton.

PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK.
Learn without leaving home. Booklet "L" sent free. Royal College of Science, Toronto. 37-3

BORDER LOCAL WANTS 2.000 BUSHELS oats. Prices and description solicited. Address. F. G. Hunziker, Segretary, Frontier, Snak.

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

onnar, Trueman, Hollands & Robin ton, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grali Grovers' Grain Co. and subsidiage companies offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Kallway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephon-Garry 4783

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTO
R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Tediple Building
Toronto. Valuable booklets free.

RUSSELL HARTNEY," BARRISTER, SANKA

and all

719 Hallam Building, Toron

Daily Market

BEEF, STOCKER CATTLE Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities Direct railway connections. Inquiries solicited

Edmonton Stock Yards LIMITED Edmonton, Alberta.

FOWLER'S CIDERS



WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRACTOR

SAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day on Fuel alone

thoroughly standardized machine built be estable, asherantial and personnel from of chitches; it commands the respect of the size world and satisfies the judgment of from critical farmers.

SEND US YOUR HAME AND ADDRESS TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED GATALOG

Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor

Got Gophers? Cill Em Quic

Kill-Em-Quick

FIBRE LEGS POUND FIBRE LEGS ON EASY TER Chandle Brann for All Determine, Seed for S. May Treatmen, 649 Dans Side, Minespells,



The Measuring Stick

The more classified advertising a paper carries the better your chances of getting the results you are after from a classified ad. in that paper: Apply "the measuring stick" to the classified columns of the various papers circulating in your neighborhood. "Go with the crowd" is a safe "rule" to follow in selecting a medium for your classified advertising.

Last winter and spring, during the months when most farmers do the bulk of their advertising. The Guide established a big lead over other farm papers in Western Canada in regard to the amount of classified advertising it carried. That this was to temporary "spurt," and that The Guide's position as the best medium for classified advertising among Western Canada farm papers is definitely established, is clearly shown by the fact that the lead has been well maintained during the summer months of June, July and August. Here are the figures for these three months. these three months:-

The Grain Growers Guide Nearest Tumpetilos Strond Nearest Competitor

Guide Classified Ads. sbring Best Results FOLLOW THE LEAD TO SUCCESS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.



"Better put in another Bag of Robin Hood Flour"

THEN, we'll be sure to have plenty of good things for the harvesting crew.

"The Wife says, men who eat well, work well. And believe me, John, they sure do eat well when my wife's Bread and Doughnuts, Cookies and Pies begin to circulate around the table".

ROBIN HOOD THE MONEY BACK, FLOUR

gives such happy results because it is milled of the prairie's finest wheat, personally chosen by our experts.

It has the quality and gives the quality to all your baking. If, after trying Robin Hood, you do not think it the best flour you have ever used, the dealer will return your money, with 10% in addition.

\$10,000 Cook Book, free in exchange for coupons in every bag.

ROBIN HOOD MILLS LIMITED,

MOOSE JAW, Sask.

CALGARY, AM

Win